

अगर घर के बड़े लोग ऐसा लिट्रेचर ले जाते हैं, तो यंग लोग भी उसको देख सकते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट इन पब्लिकेशनज आदि पर टोटल बैन लगायेगी।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था कि विशेष रूप से छोटे बच्चों के पास इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन न पहुँचें, उनके लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं। इसलिए मैंने इसका उल्लेख किया है। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि दूसरे व्यक्तियों के पास इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन खुले तौर पर जा सकते हैं। कानून में जो प्रावधान हैं, वे सबके लिए लागू हैं। जो लोग छोटे बच्चों को इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन बेचते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सक्ती से कदम उठाये जाते हैं और कानून में भी यह व्यवस्था है कि इस बारे में सक्ती से कदम उठाये जायें।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : May I know how many registered film societies are there, how many of them are functioning and whether the reasons for those not functioning are the impediments put in their way by the State Governments ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I do not have any information with me regarding the Children's Film Society but it is a movement which the government seeks to promote.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I enquired about registered film societies and not about children's film societies.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have no information regarding the registered film societies. But I can say that government does promote the formation of such societies, particularly for the benefit of the children and every assistance is given to them. As regards the assistance given by the State Governments, I do not think I have any information here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether the unexpurgated edition of Lady Chatterley's Lover is banned in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let the copy in his possession be circulated.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It is a very important question. What is the reply ? The question is about pornographic publications. How do they characterise it ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक जेनेरल क्वेस्चन है। अगर माननीय सदस्य "लेडी चेटर्लीज लवर" के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, तो वह इस बारे में एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेस्चन दें। मैं बड़ी खुशी से उसको एडमिट कर लूँगा।

श्री डी. एन. तिवारी : श्लील और अश्लील में बहुत ही क्षीण रेखा है। मान लीजिए, जो चीज आम के लिए श्लील है, वह बच्चों के लिए अश्लील हो सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में परिभाषा कैसे की गई है, ताकि लोग समझ सकें कि अमुक चीज श्लील है और अमुक अश्लील है। क्या इस बारे में कोई प्रचार किया गया है, या कोई गार्डइलाइन बनाई गई है, ताकि कोई श्लील और अश्लील की क्षीण रेखा को पार न कर सके ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : यह कहना बहुत मुश्किल है कि श्लील और अश्लील में कोई भेद है या नहीं है। लेकिन मेरे विचार में माननीय सदस्य अगर गौर से देखेंगे तो सही नतीजे पर पहुँच जायेंगे।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : एक चीज हमारे लिए श्लील हो सकती है, लेकिन आप के लिए अश्लील हो सकती है।

Setting up of Special Bodies to Implement Special Schemes in Backward Regions

*1421. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Planning are considering a proposal to set up special bodies to implement special schemes in backward regions with a view to do away with the regional imbalances in our economic growth ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

There is no proposal under consideration with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Planning for setting up any special bodies to implement special programmes in backward regions. It is the responsibility primarily of the State Governments to take measures for the removal of intra-state regional disparities and for the development of backward areas. In view of this, the Planning Commission specifically requested all the State Governments to formulate their Plans in such a manner as would bring about a reduction of disparities in different areas and communities. While distributing the Plan resources between different programmes, the State Governments generally take into consideration the requirements and potential of different areas and accord special consideration to those areas which have lagged behind the others in the matter of economics and social development.

2. Since the formulation of the programmes for development of backward areas is the responsibility of the State Governments, it is their responsibility too to take suitable administrative and organizational measures toward implementation of such programmes. For example, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have constituted a Hill Development Board for the accelerated development of hill areas in the State. Also, State Advisory Committees have been set up in the State of U.P. for the implementation of the development programmes for the backward districts of eastern region and Bundelkhand. Further, in Andhra Pradesh, a Telengana Development Committee and a Plan Implementation Committee have been set up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking care of the special needs of Telengana area.

3. Other remedial measures undertaken by the Government of India and the State Governments to correct regional disparities and imbalances are set out below :

(i) In allocating Central assistance among various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan, after providing for the

requirements of the States of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, which have special problems, 10% of the sum available for distribution by way of Central assistance has been allocated to the six States of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh whose per capita income was below the national average ;

(ii) The non-Plan gap in the resources of nine States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal) estimated to be Rs. 795.23 crores during the Fourth Plan period, is being met by the Centre, so that they can utilise all the additional resources which they can mobilise during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for financing their development programmes ;

(iii) A liberal pattern of Central assistance has been evolved for the development of hill and border areas. The entire expenditure on their development programmes is being met by the Government of India within the total Central assistance for each of the States concerned ; 90% of the amount of expenditure incurred in this behalf in Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir (Ladakh) and Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul, Spiti and Kinnaur districts) is given as a grant. The balance of 10% is treated as loan. The pattern of Central assistance in the hill and border districts of Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) is 50% grant and 50% loan.

(iv) For the reason that they are socially and economically backward, the development programmes of all the Union Territories, including N.E.F.A., are fully financed by the Centre. Their non-Plan gap is also met by the Centre.

(v) Special assistance of Rs. 45 crores is being provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to enable it to spend this amount during the period

- ending on 31-3-1974 on the special regional development programme of Telengana area in addition to the Plan outlays in that area ;
- (vi) A special area development programme costing Rs. 4.5 crores is being implemented in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the auspices of the Department of Rehabilitation ;
- (vii) An important measure for reducing disparities is accelerating the pace of industrial development in backward areas. The districts needing attention have been identified and notified with the cooperation of the State Governments in pursuance of the criteria laid down by the Pande and Wanchoo Committee Reports. Preference is being given to such areas in the location of large-scale industrial projects in the public sector, provided they are found to be feasible on techno-economic considerations. The Licensing Committee also gives preferential treatment to applications from the backward regions.
- (viii) Rs. 32.50 crores have been allocated during the Fourth Five Year Plan for 489 Tribal Development Blocks under a Centrally sponsored scheme.
- (ix) Techno-economic surveys have been conducted for the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA. Surveys of backward districts of Orissa viz. Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani, hill and backward areas of Punjab, Primitive tribes of Madhya Pradesh and of Basti district in U.P. have also been conducted. A Study Team has conducted a survey of the development programmes of tribal areas. A Central Team has also studied the problems of tribal people in Andhra Pradesh.
- (x) District Plans are being prepared in some of the States which will result in identifying the problems of backward regions and will help in evolving measures for solving their problems.
- (xi) 209 industrially backward districts have been selected throughout the country for concessional finance for new industries from the financial and credit institutions. In addition, the Central Government is giving an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts in each of the 9 States identified as industrially backward viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal and U.P. and one districts in each of the remaining States and Union Territories.
- (xii) Under the Border Roads Development Programme considerable investment is being made in the border areas.
- (xiii) Special programmes of large magnitude are being implemented for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural population and for the development of dry and arid areas. These special programmes are being sanctioned and implemented under the guidance of a Central Committee of Coordination presided over by a Member of the Planning Commission. An officer of the rank of additional Secretary is the Member-Secretary of this Committee. 46 Small Farmers' Development Agency Projects, 41 projects for sub-Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labour and 24 projects for farmers in dry areas have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 100 crores has also been provided for an integrated programme of rural works in 54 chronically drought affected areas
- (xiv) A crash scheme for rural unemployment has also been launched with a provision of Rs. 50 crores per annum.
- (xv) A Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up recently and is giving finance on concessional terms to State Electricity Boards for rural electrification programmes in backward areas.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Sir, as mentioned in the statement, it is true that the Government has taken so many steps to avoid regional imbalances in the economic growth, but is it not a fact that in the last 20 years of our economic development in many parts of the country the regional imbalances have come to that stage that people are even demanding separate States. Under that condition I would like to know from the Government whether there will be a separate cell under the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Planning to deal with the problem on a national plane ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : There is no doubt that the problem of backward areas is a national problem. But while formulating the plans it is for the State Governments to take care of the backward areas. At the same time the Central Government has taken enough care to see that the backward areas in various States get enough assistance and in that direction the plans are formulated. Beyond that it is not possible for the Central Government to take up schemes.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I have gone into the statement where so many schemes have been listed. It is also a fact that similar schemes were there before, but it has been proved in our country that the schemes formulated like that had not been that effective and were not properly implemented. So, in view of that fact may I know whether Government would re-consider its present position ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Government has already reconsidered, and I should like to bring to the notice of the House that at the time of the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan it is according to the advice given by our National Development Council that various schemes are formulated and through these schemes we are trying to give enough assistance through the Central sector. Beyond that it would not be possible until and unless States themselves take up this challenge and formulate the schemes so that these imbalances are removed.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether, keeping in view our past experience that the State Governments in certain cases have deliberately ignored specially the hilly areas

development, the Centre is considering any proposal for initiating directly some schemes for development of those hilly areas ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Recently about fifteen to sixteen Members of Parliament made a representation to the Prime Minister who is also Chairman of the Planning Commission, and there is a proposal now under consideration to set up a separate cell to consider the problems of hilly areas as they are having some special problems. Naturally, we shall try our level best to see that their problems are properly remedied.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : From the statement it appears apart from the special efforts made by the State Governments the Government of India has contributed Rs. 45 crores to the State of Andhra as a special measure to remove regional disparity. May I know what is the rationale for it and why this facility has not been extended to other backward States which have been identified as such ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have placed on the Table of the House a detailed statement and it is only in the case of Telangana but it is for the whole of the country that we have taken up several measures and we have given crores of rupees. Having regard to the specific problem regarding backwardness of Telangana area it is true that an additional outlay of sum of Rs. 45 crores has been accepted by the Central Government. But I would like to say to this House that it is not only in the case of Telangana but it is for the whole of the country that several measures have been taken by the Government which are already narrated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : May I know how much has been given to the State of Orissa ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have fixed a debate on this. Next question.

Reduction in Direct Shipment of Tea to London

*1424. **SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian tea producers