

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 5, 1966/Vaisakha 15,  
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Development of Backward Areas

\*1483. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 410 on the 11th November, 1965 and state the States which have identified backward areas on the basis of indicators of development and the assistance which will be given by the Planning Commission to the States for the development of those areas?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):** All the State Governments except the Government of Madras have furnished data regarding the levels of development of different areas within State boundaries.

Proposals of State Governments for accelerated development of markedly backward areas within State boundaries will form part of the States' draft Fourth Five Year Plans and will be duly considered.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the grants for the backward areas would be given from the ceiling of the Plan expenditure or separately and whether those grants will be earmarked to be spent in the backward areas only?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** In the Fourth Plan our object is to allot specific sums for specific backward areas.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** According to the findings of the Patel Commission a plan was made and expenditure was continuously being incurred for the development of eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know whether that has been stopped or the grants are still being given, because my information is, after three years....

**Mr. Speaker:** She need not give any information. She should get information.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** I cannot say off-hand about Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh was to give special attention to this area. According to my knowledge, no special allotment has been made in the Plan for the eastern districts of UP alone.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Then, what would be the fate of those schemes which have been left half done, because the UP Government have refused to finance them from their own funds?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** I think it is their baby. They should pay for their development plans.

**Shri Daji:** Will (a) the execution be left to the State Government or undertaken by the Central Government and (b) the plan be an integrated plan, including industrialisation, education and agriculture to be executed by one agency or it will be ad hoc grants for various schemes?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** It will not be ad hoc grant. As a matter of fact, the study team which was appointed has drawn up categories of backward

areas, divided into five parts. I would not like to go into the details. They have given some indicators for development. It should be uniform development, industrial, agricultural, provision for employment etc.

**Shri Daji:** Who will execute it?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** Of course, the State Government.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** What are the specific criteria by which the backlog of development is calculated and what are the specific steps that the Central Government have advised the State Governments to take in order to remove regional imbalance? Are they thinking of the creation of some statutory boards or some special machinery for entrusting this task?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** As regards regional imbalance, the attention of the State Governments has been drawn to this problem. The State Governments have also drawn the attention of the Planning Commission to the imbalance in the different regions in their own States. If the hon. Member looks to Chapter IX of the Third Plan Report, he will find that the Planning Commission has made specific reference to it. Some special funds were also allotted for this, of course within the allotment of the State Plan. That continues. It is for the State Governments to execute those plans.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** What are the specific principles on which the backlog is to be calculated and what are the specific measures which the Central Government have advised the State Governments to take?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** We have not given any specific advice. The factors taken into account for this purpose are unemployment, industrial development, agricultural development, desert areas, chronically drought-affected areas, hilly areas including

border areas, areas with a high concentration of tribal population, areas with high density of population, etc.

**Shri Bade:** In the Fourth Plan what is the criterion adopted by the Government for giving grants to the State Governments or the development of these areas? Will it be *per capita* or on consideration whether the area is less backward or most backward?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** This is the question of allotment for backward areas. It differs from State to State. Population alone is not the criterion. There are other considerations also as I have stated earlier.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Have the different State Governments, particularly the State Government of Bihar, recommended specific areas as backward areas; if so, is the northern part of Shahabad District also included in them?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan have made recommendations. About the constituency of the hon. Member I cannot say.

**श्री मधु लिखडे:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा के क्षेत्र बड़े पैमाने पर समाविष्ट हैं? यदि हाँ, तो इस वक्त उड़ीसा के जिन क्षेत्रों में अकाल की स्थिति है क्या ये क्षेत्र भी उसमें आते हैं? यदि हाँ, तो इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों की मौत के और इन लोगों को खाना मिलता है या नहीं, हर आदमी की सालाना आमदनी क्या है, इसके बारे में कोई आंकड़े इकट्ठा किये जा रहे हैं?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र:** जी हाँ, उड़ीसा पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में है, छः प्रान्त जो इस तरह के हैं उसमें उड़ीसा के इलाके भी हैं। अब वह जिला है या नहीं जिनके बारे में सदस्य ने बताया है, यह मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता।

श्री कबु लिम्बे : ये मोत बगैरह के  
आकड़े इकट्ठा किये जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Is the Government sanctioning the expenditure out of the Plan expenditure?

**Mr. Speaker:** Now the lady Member goes on arguing the case.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** It is a very important question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** But five supplementaries have been asked after her question. Next question. Shri Subodh Hansda.

#### Pollution of D.V.C. Water

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\*1484. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the last survey on pollution of Damodar Valley Corporation water was done;

(b) the result thereof; and

(c) whether all the industries have been asked to release the effluents after treatment and whether they have responded to the suggestion?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) In 1965.

(b) The survey report is under compilation.

(c) All industries have been asked to release effluents after treatment and they are responding to the suggestions of the D.V.C. in a large measure.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** I would like to know how this survey is made, whether there is any permanent organisation for this purpose and whether in the past the survey has shown

any kind of pollution in the DVC waters; if so, what is the reason for that.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The survey is conducted annually. There is a special organisation for this. They are conducting it in three phases all round the year from January to December. The reports have been extremely valuable.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** I would like to know in connection with part (c) of the answer whether the industries are asked not to discharge the water into the river but to utilise the water for irrigation and power. Is there any plan like that?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The industries have been asked to treat these waters before they allow them back into the river so as to control pollution as far as possible.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** In response to the request of the Government, have some of the industries come forward with the request that effluents may be permitted to be utilised for the purpose of compost making?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I have not heard of any such very definite suggestion, but the main point is that there are a large number of industries in this area and we have got to ensure that the effluents do not carry any pollution to the detriment of the river's purity.

**Shri P. C. Borooh:** May I know whether any analysis has been made of the existence of manurial value content in the effluent; if so, whether Government has any proposal to set up some centralised scheme to take up the question of tapping manurial value content if there is sufficient proof that there is existence of this?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Each industry has been asked to treat the effluent in its own plants. Each method depends upon the particular type of industry. For example, the coal washeries have got a closed system and the fertiliser factory has got a recover