

कि यह भी परामर्श दिया कि नक्सलवादी विचारणाधीन बन्दियों तथा अपराधियों के मामलों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाए यदि वे हिंसा के मार्ग को छोड़ने तथा लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने की अपनी इच्छा प्रकट करते हैं। राजनैतिक बंदियों तथा प्रतिबंधित संगठनों के व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित विशिष्ट सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Criteria for declaring Backward Districts

2664. SHRI R. D. GATTANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for declaring "backward districts" in the States for entitlement for subsidies and concession;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Rajasthan some of the really backward districts have been left out in preference to advanced districts and hence the really "backward districts" (Jaisalmer, Jalore, Barmer, Pali, Nagaur) are not making any progress in the industrial field; and

(c) whether Government are considering to revise the criteria so that really backward districts are given preference to prosperous and advanced districts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission have fixed the following criteria for identifying "Backward districts" for entitlement of subsidies and concessions:

(i) It must be an economically and industrially backward district which possesses the minimum infra-structure facilities essential for industrial development.

2. In order to identify the districts falling under the aforesaid category,

the following guidelines have been suggested:

- (i) *Per capita* foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops. (For inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).
- (ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
- (iii) *Per capita* industrial output (gross).
- (iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.
- (v) *Per capita* consumption of electricity.
- (vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.
- (vii) Only those districts with indices well below the State average may be selected for suitable incentives from financial institutions.

The above Criteria were circulated by the Planning Commission to all the State Governments/Union Territories for adoption as guidelines with the request to furnish their recommendations for identifying districts as industrially backward for purposes of concessional finance. Out of the districts so identified, 6 districts/areas in backward States and 3 districts/areas in other States were also identified for grant of investment subsidy. There is no proposal to revise these criteria for the present.

On the recommendations of the State Government the Planning Commission have declared Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Durgapur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Junjhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Silkar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur as backward for concessional finance and Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Nagaur and Udaipur district as eligible for investment subsidy.

### Power Consumption

2665. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the percentage of power consumption by the private sector as well as by the public sector, separately in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The State Electricity Boards and other electric supply undertakings supply energy to different types of consumers such as domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural etc., and details of sales, connected load, etc. are maintained under these classifications. Therefore, details of power consumption classified public sector and private sector wise separately are not readily available with the State Electricity Boards and other electric supply undertakings.

### Computer Technology in India

2666. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding use of computer technology in India;

(b) whether the potentialities of the technology for making an effective break-through in the problems of production, distribution, etc. have been studied;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) whether Government propose to encourage a phased application of the technology without causing serious imbalances in the employment position?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). Computer technology is being made use of extensively and increasingly for R&D, engineering design, resource utilisation, production planning, regional planning, higher level computer training and commercial applications contributing to efficient management. The main sectors of application of computers are: agriculture and food; meteorology; defence; water resources; oil exploration, energy; education and research, space applications, engineering design, steel, transport and communication, industrial production planning, crime detection, management information system for decision making, ship building, planning, software generation and software exports.

The Department of Electronics have studied the development-catalysing applications of computer technology in planning production, distribution etc., a start has been made in this area of application at various locations in the country. As a result of the studies, applications of computers: to increase industrial production, particularly through process control, for efficient use of scarce resources; quality improvement, for production planning and inventory control, and in marketing and distribution, have been promoted. Several key sectors have been given priority and such applications in those sectors are being encouraged. These sectors are oil, manufacturing industry, defence etc.

Proposals for the import and utilization of computers are cleared by the Department of Electronics only after examination of the detailed justification for each proposed application put up by the user. Clearances are given for the utilisation of computers in such areas as those meeting the needs of national security, export-oriented production, high technology areas, more efficient