

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Twenty five research centres for potato, 4 for ginger and 24 for other vegetables have been established by Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the country.

(b) Nine outstanding varieties of potato and 65 of 11 other vegetable crops developed by these centres have proved helpful in increasing their production. In ginger one high yielding cultivar 'PGS-35' has been recently recommended for release in Orissa.

Four of the nine potato varieties are resistant to late blight, two to late blight and wart and one to late blight and cyst nematode. Of the 65 vegetable varieties, 9 are resistant to different diseases and pests and two tomato varieties suitable for long distance transportation as well as longer duration storage.

Disparity in licence fee of Government quarters

3767. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in licence fee being charged from Government servants for Government accommodation;

(b) whether licence fee for Type-II quarters in Kidwai Nagar Blocks A, B & C differs from quarter to quarter in the same block;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the criteria for charging different licence fee for each quarter in the same block; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Licence fee of General pool accom-

modation allotted to a Government servant is charged on the basis of Standard Licence Fee/Pooled Standard Licence Fee under the provision of Fundamental Rule 45-A or 10% of his monthly emoluments (7½% of his monthly emoluments upto Rs. 470/-) whichever is less.

(b) to (d) The Licence Fee under Fundamental Rule 45-A is assessed at a uniform unit rate per square metre of the living area and does not differ from quarter to quarter unless the living area varies. There is no anomaly. However, the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission for recovery of Licence Fee for Government accommodation at a flat rate with reference to type of accommodation allotted to a Government servant is under consideration of Government.

[Translation]

Persons benefited under 20 Point Programme

3768. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless families in the country brought above the poverty line under the 20 Point Programme and National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) whether the works undertaken under these programmes have not been completed so far and the landless persons could not be benefited;

(c) the expenditure incurred in Bihar during 1980 to 1986; and

(d) the details of the concrete works executed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The Major anti poverty programmes covered under 20 Point Programme are National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless

Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

NREP and RLEGP aim at generating additional employment opportunities for rural unemployed/underemployed giving preference to rural landless labour. Performance under these programmes is monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated and not in terms of number of families brought above the poverty line.

Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, 15.56 million families were assisted during the Sixth Plan. During the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto January, 1987) 3.061 million families and 2.51 million families have respectively been assisted. During the Sixth Plan, implementation of IRDP has been evaluated by a number of major research institutions like Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Institute for Finance Management and Research (IFMR), Madras.

According to P.F.O report, 49.4% of the sample size of 1170 families have crossed the poverty line. According to NABARD, 47% have crossed the poverty line from sample size of 1498 families.

According to 12 monthly concurrent evaluation studies upto October, 1985—September, 1986, 52% beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 12% old beneficiaries of the revised poverty line of Rs. 6500/—.

(b) NREP and RLEGP are the regular programmes under which works are taken up on continuing basis. Priority is given under these programmes to the completion of incomplete works of the earlier years before the new works are taken up. Percentage of landless labourers under these programmes works out to 30% and 40% respectively during the year 1985-86.

(c) The expenditure incurred under NREP/RLEGP and IRDP during the years 1980-81 to 1985-86 and during the year 1986-87 is as under :—

		(Rs. in crores)
NREP	342.41	(upto January, 1987)
RLEGP	142.13	(upto December, 1986)
IRDP	315.33	(upto February, 1987)

(d) Statements I and II indicating the works executed under NREP and Projects approved under RLEGP in Bihar during the Sixth Plan as well as the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 as per reports received so far are given below.

## Statement-I

Works executed under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980-81 to 1986-87 (upto June, 1986) in Bihar

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Area covered under social forestry	(Hects.)	66753
2.	Trees planted	(Lakh Nos.)	1171.87
3.	Works taken up for benefit of SCs/STs	(Number)	55211
4.	Village Tanks constructed	(Number)	17443
5.	Area covered under Minor Irrigation/ Flood Protection works	(Hect.)	433185
6.	Area covered under Soil Conservation works	(Hect.)	643
7.	Drinking water wells/Ponds constructed	(Number)	1773
8.	Rural Roads constructed/improved	(Kms.)	21889
9.	School Buildings/Balwadis/Panchayat Ghars constructed	(Number)	13609
10.	Other works	(Number)	24925

**Statement-II**

Details of projects approved under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in Bihar

Period	No. of projects approved	Approved cost (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sixth Plan	66	11526.65
2. 1985-86	9	7504.20
3. 1986-87	13	14978.33
(upto 16.2.1987)		

*(English)*

Incentive grants for slum improvement in Orissa

3769. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when the scheme of Central incentive grant for improvement of slum dwellers in urban areas was introduced;

(b) the details of the grant given under this scheme to different States including the number of beneficiaries covered, State-wise;

(c) whether this grant was on *ad hoc* arrangement and if so, the reasons thereof and the date of its discontinuance;

(d) whether Government of Orissa requested for the grant of Rs.80 lakhs under this scheme for 1985-86 as well as 1986-87 since as much amount was already spent by the State Government in each of those two years from their own resources;

(e) if so, the response of Union Government; and

(f) if so, the scheme has been discontinued, since when and whether it is proposed to revive the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, Central incentive grants were provided to States for additional coverage of slum dwellers during the last two years of the 6th Plan. This was a temporary measure aimed at realising the 6th Plan targets. A statement indicating the State wise funds released and slum dwellers benefited is given below.

(d) to (f) The Scheme of Central incentive grants has been discontinued during the 7th Plan. The Govt. of Orissa had come up with the request for release of Rs 80 lakhs but they were informed on 12.12.85 that the scheme was discontinued. They were requested to explore the possibility of locating the funds out of their State Annual Plan provisions.

There is no proposal, at present, for reviving the scheme.