

**Prisoners Died in Tihar Jail**

6720. DR. BENGALI SINGH:  
SHRI SHEO SHARAN  
VARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of prisoners who died in  
Tihar Jail, Delhi during the last three months;

(b) whether any inquiry was conducted  
to ascertain the causes of such deaths;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) During the last  
3 months, i.e. January-March 1990, 4 pris-  
oners died.

(b) to (d). Inquest proceedings have  
been initiated in all these cases

[English]

**Gujarat Public Works contracts Dis-  
putes Arbitration Tribunal Ordinance,  
1989**

6721. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT:  
SHRI N.J. RATHWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat  
forwarded the Gujarat Public Works Con-  
tracts Disputes Arbitration Tribunal Ordi-  
nance, 1989 to Union Government for ob-  
taining previous instructions of the President  
as required under the Constitution; and

(b) if, the details thereof and decision  
taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Yes,  
Sir. The ordinance is engaging the attention  
of the Government of India.

**Embezzlement of IRDP Funds**

6722. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received  
reports of embezzlement of Integrated Rural  
Development Programme funds during 1989-  
90;

(b) if so, the details of reported IRDP  
funds embezzled;

(c) whether Government have made  
any study to determine the problems of ef-  
fectively implementing the Integrated Rural  
Development Programme; and

(d) if so, the details of findings and steps  
taken or proposed to be taken to overcome  
these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-  
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-  
TURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):  
(a) Of the twenty States and U.Ts who have  
sent information on cases of corruption, mal-  
practice and mis-utilisation under Integrated  
Rural Development Programme (IRDP) from  
April to December, 1989, five States have  
reported receiving such complaints.

(b) Number of complaints received in  
these five States is: Haryana 38, Madhya  
Pradesh 227, West Bengal 199, Kerala 241  
and Rajasthan 237. The State Governments  
are taking action in these cases.

(c) and (d). The implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is evaluated through research studies and concurrent evaluation studies sponsored by this Department. During the Sixth Plan, major evaluation studies were carried out by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Institute of Financial Management and Research (IFMR). Department of Rural Development also have a monthly concurrent evaluation on IRDP since October, 1985. The 3rd round of Concurrent Evaluation Study has been started from January, 1989. The main findings of Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP for January, 1989 to June, 1989 is given in Statement-I.

On the basis of main findings of Research Studies and Concurrent Evaluation Studies, number of steps have been taken to improve the implementation of IRDP. Major steps taken to improve the implementation of IRDP is given at Statement-II.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Main Findings of the 3rd Round of Concurrent Evaluation Study of January-June 1989.*

##### *Positive Points:*

1. According to the annual income assessment made by the investigators, about 10% of the assisted families belong to the destitute group, 37% to the very very poor group, 34% very poor group (Rs. 3501-4800) and 12% to the poor group (4801-6400).
2. At the national level, 67% beneficiaries were selected in the meeting of Gram Sabhas.
3. About 81% beneficiaries had found

the assistance (subsidy and credit) sufficient for acquiring the asset.

4. In 73% cases, the assets were found intact. The assets were not intact in 3% cases due to unexpected events like deaths, in 6% cases on account of inadequate income generation and in the remaining 18% cases, the assets were not intact because of other reasons.
5. About 37% of the sample families had no overdue and 30% families had overdues less than Rs. 1000. This compares well with the NABARD study (1985) of recovery under IRDP at 69%.
6. The assets had generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2000 in 43% cases. The incremental income was between Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 in 18% cases and between Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000 in 10% cases.
7. At the national level, 78% old beneficiaries had crossed that income level of Rs. 3500 and 28% old beneficiaries, the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400.

##### *Areas of Concern:*

1. The selection of ineligible families had been high as 12% of families assisted had annual income between Rs. 4801 to Rs. 6400 and another 7% even more than Rs. 6400.
2. In 82% cases, there was no difference in the cost as per record and value of asset in the opinion of the beneficiary. In 9% cases difference of more than Rs. 500 was found

- which indicates malpractices and leakages and require investigation by the concerned authorities.
3. Working capital was required in 65% cases but it could not be provided to the beneficiaries in 22% cases.
  4. After care support was not imparted to beneficiaries in 53% cases out of 75% cases requiring such support.
  5. The repayment period was less than 3 years in 9% cases and it was 3 years in 29% cases.
  6. Increasing the coverage of Women beneficiaries to 30%, and now 40% with effect from 1.4.1990.
  7. A new system of concurrent evaluation by 29 reputed academic institutions has been introduced from October, 1985.
  8. The limit for security free loans under IRDP has been raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 and ISB sector Rs. 25,000.
  9. A uniform application cum appraisal form for IRDP loans has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.1987.

### STATEMENT-II

#### *Steps Taken to improve the Implementation of IRDP*

1. The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level.
2. For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered before taking up families with higher income.
3. A higher level of investment per family to enable proper return on investment.
4. Supplemental dose of assistance to those families assisted during the Sixth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own.
5. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence.
10. In order to provide social security to the IRDP beneficiaries w.e.f. 1.4.1988, a Group Insurance Scheme has been started with help of Life Insurance Corporation of India. Under this scheme, every IRDP beneficiary will be insured for 3 years for Rs. 3000 with double benefit in case of accidental.
11. For encouraging in setting up of small industrial units in rural areas by IRDP families etc., exemption from excise duty have been given for production of processed food, footwears having value less than Rs. 75. Television sets (B&W), radios, cassette players, recorders, voltage stabilizers, calculators, electronic clocks, time pieces, electronic watches, audio cassettes, adaptors and toys etc. by registered cooperative societies including women agencies, the Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and units supported with cash assistance from district rural development agencies under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

12. With the objective of marketing of IRDP goods on model lines and with professionalism a separate cell has been set up in CAPART. A number of 'melas' to popularise and sale of products made by the beneficiaries of rural development programme and voluntary organisations have been organised by CAPART.

13. For facilitative greater coverage of Women under IRDP, group approach of Women beneficiaries has been extended to all district from 1st January, 1990, under which groups of Women forming thrift and credit societies would be provided matching grant for a revolving fund equal to the amount of savings generated by the groups. The matching grant would be subject to ceiling of Rs. 15,000 per group.

14. It has been decided that from 1990-91, 3% of IRDP benefits should be earmarked for physically handicapped person under IRDP.

15. The target for coverage of SC/ST families has been increased from 30% to 50% of total families assisted with effect from 1.4.1990.

#### **Import of Fertilizers**

6723. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to drastically cut the import of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the

total quantity of fertilizers to be imported during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). Fertilizers are imported to bridge the gap between the assessed demand and the indigenous availability. Some quantities of phosphatic fertilizers would be imported to meet this gap during 1990-91. The entire requirement of potassic fertilizers would be met by imports as there are no known commercially viable sources of this material in the country. However, it would not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the quantities of the fertilizers to be imported.

#### **Drinking Water to Villages of Orissa**

6724. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has prescribed priorities for different villages for providing drinking water and sanitation during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91):

(b) the quantum of external assistance received and utilised so far; and

(c) the number of villages identified under different period priority-categories and achievements made in respect of Orissa, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) The Union Government had prescribed 100% coverage of rural population with safe drinking water and 25% of rural population