

them in their development and improve their economic condition, is there any proposal before Government to increase this allocation ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : The poverty alleviation programme is a part of I.R.D.P. and other programmes. The number of families to be benefited is fixed thereunder. These families are provided with assistance, whether it be from financial institutions or from State Governments or in the form of special assistance from the Centre. From the experience gained by us from the Sixth Plan, it would be our endeavour to allocate more funds for poverty alleviation programme.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, at present, only those villages where more than 50 per cent of the population is tribal, are earmarked as ITDP villages, and only those villages which are earmarked as such, are getting the benefits of ITDP. Because of this, most of the tribal people are not getting the benefits of this programme. In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government will review its policy with regard to ITDP villages so that those villages where the tribal population is less than 50 per cent, are also included for giving the benefits under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Besides the ITDP and the MADA programme that the Government has been undertaking in the dispersed areas, where the population of tribals happens to be less than 50 per cent, all benefits available under the ITDP are also available to them. In the Seventh Plan we propose to introduce the concept of Cluster Approach to these areas.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Brahma Dutt.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : My friend has already asked this question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I simply wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any monitoring of these Sub-Plan programmes and whether after monitoring of these programmes, it has been found that whatever money had been allotted to the States during the Sixth Plan, that has not been fully and properly utilised. Supply of drinking water to the tribal people is one of the very important

programmes that the Government of India has undertaken under the Sub-Plan, but recently you might have seen some reports that thousands of tribal people are leaving their homes in Koraput and Ganjam districts of Orissa because of lack of drinking water, and are coming to the plains in search of drinking water. I would like to know whether this problem has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister and the Government of India and whether they want to remove all those difficulties that they came across in the Sixth Plan, by monitoring these programmes.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : There is a mechanism of monitoring available in all the States Governments at State level, district level and even at the project level. They are supposed to have a monitoring mechanism. They review the implementation of the schemes and whatever drawbacks are located, they are identified and corrective actions are supposed to be taken thereafter. I am in full agreement with the hon. Member that the total amount which has been given to different States, the State Governments have not been able to utilise them fully. Might be about 90 to 95 per cent of the total allocation has been utilised by them.

About the drinking water supply, I will have to check up. I do not have ready information on this. But there are some years when we find that the source from which the drinking water supply has been taken, that itself has dried up and that has created a problem for certain areas. If hon. Member has any such problem in view, he may let me know. Certainly we will have to look into it. But I do not have any ready information with me now.

[*Translation*]

Funds For F.R.E.P. to States

*571. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted to various States under the National Rural Employment Programme during the last two years; and

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the amount for backward States like Rajasthan for the year 1985-86 ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) State-wise allocations under N.R.E.P. are made on the basis of a formula giving weightage to the population of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and the incidence of poverty in each State. No special dispensation has been provided for 1985-86.

Statement

Statement showing the Central Assistance allocated to the States/UTs. under NREP during 1983-84 and 1984-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Central Assistance allocated to States/Union Territories during	
		1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1990.00	2270.00
2.	Assam	438.00	498.00
3.	Bihar	2872.00	3274.00
4.	Gujarat	650.00	740.00
5.	Haryana	170.00	196.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	138.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.00	170.00
8.	Karnataka	950.00	1080.00
9.	Kerala	930.00	1060.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1470.00	1676.00
11.	Maharashtra	1600.00	1826.00
12.	Manipur	22.00	25.00
13.	Meghalaya	30.00	34.00
14.	Nagaland	20.00	24.00
15.	Orissa	910.00	1036.00
16.	Punjab	275.00	316.00
17.	Rajasthan	480.00	550.00
18.	Sikkim	16.00	18.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1800.00	2050.00
20.	Tripura	66.00	76.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3440.00	3922.00
22.	West Bengal	1555.00	1774.00

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.00	36.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	36.00
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	10.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.00	18.00
27.	Delhi	13.80	16.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	36.80	42.00
29.	Lakshadweep	8.00	10.00
30.	Mizorum	32.00	36.00
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	36.00
	All India	20,164,60	22,993,00

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears from the answer given by the hon. Minister that the State of Rajasthan has been grossly neglected in the matter of allocations made under N.R.E.P. You have kept U.P. on top followed by Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu in descending order. Keeping in view the situation in Rajasthan, you have allocated Rs. 480 lakhs for 1983-84 and Rs. 550 lakhs for 1984-85 for this State. The geographical position of Rajasthan is quite different from that of other States of the country. In area, Rajasthan is the second largest States in the country. Its border touches Pakistan and the Adivasis predominate there. Drought occurs there every alternate year. Keeping in view these facts, will the hon. Minister modify this formula accordingly ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : As a matter of fact, the allocations made to Rajasthan have not been fully utilised. I would like to give the figures. In 1980-81, Rs. 34.32 crores have been allocated, out of which Rs. 28.05 had been utilised; in 1981-82, Rs. 15.6 crores were allocated and Rs. 11.62 crores were utilised; In 1982-83, Rs. 13.34 crores were allocated and Rs. 9.35 crores were utilised; In 1983-84, Rs. 13.98 crores had been allocated and Rs. 10.40 crores were utilised; and in 1984-85, Rs. 19.8 crores were allocated and Rs. 10.60 crores were utilised.

I would like to add that the criteria followed is that 75 per cent of the NREP allocation is on the basis of population of marginal farmers and landless labourers and 25 per cent on the basis of the incidence of poverty. As for the demand for changing this allocation pattern especially for Rajasthan considering that there are desert areas and as such the concentration of population is less, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there are some proposal which are under examination.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the hon. Minister that the State of Rajasthan is on top in the matter of implementation of the 20-point programme. The reason for not utilizing the entire amount is that the financial condition of Rajasthan is not sound. The State Government cannot contribute its share due to drought and overdrafts. The result is that the funds provided to it are not utilized. I therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the State of Rajasthan will the Central Government consider going any extra amount to that State in addition to 75 per cent ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Is it specially for Rajasthan or for the entire country ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Rajasthan,

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : It is for all the States. Even Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : In addition to the NREP and other programmes, in Rajasthan, there are also in operation the programme for the drought prone areas as well as the desert development programme. We had discussed the desert development programme in great detail in the House recently. All these programmes are in addition to the existing anti-poverty programmes. It is the intention of the Government to strengthen all these programmes.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I would like to know whether there are instructions from the Government of India to the States that certain percentage of these funds allocated to a particular State should be spent for the programmes connected with the upliftment of SCST. If so, on the similar lines I would like to know whether the Government will consider giving instructions to allocate certain percentage of the funds allocated for the programmes connected with the upliftment of the small and marginal farmers and backward classes also.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Well, as I said, under the formula for allocation the funds. . .

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Not allocations, I am asking about spending of the funds allocated to a particular State.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Well, it is not specifically earmarked, but the instructions are that the small and marginal farmers should be given priority particularly in terms of employment creation.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : You have not followed me. I want to know whether there are instructions asking the State Governments to spend certain percentage of the total NREP funds allocated to a particular State to be spent for upliftment of SCST. If so, whether on the similar lines the Government of India would give instructions to the States to allocate certain percentage for the programmes connected with the upliftment of the backward classes.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : There is no specific amount earmarked under these instructions for this category.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : NREP is a very important scheme to implement the 20-point programme, but in West Bengal the poorer people are not getting the facility from this NREP schemes. All money is going to the CPI(M) Party and its Cadre funds. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Central Government would enquire into the actual amount allocated to the State of West Bengal and how much of the fund has been allowed by the West Bengal Government for the NREP scheme during the last two years. I would also like to know how many people have got the help from the NREP scheme and who are those people who have benefited from this scheme. Actually it is the Marxist cadre which is taking benefit of this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : We want Government's reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want to answer this supplementary or you want a separate question.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I think, it is a separate question.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : How many people have got the benefit from the NREP because it is the CPM which takes away the money in West Bengal? It is a very serious problem in West Bengal. All money is going to the Party offices.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already given certain facts which are laid on the Table of the House as to what is the amount allotted for the last two years. Regarding other matters, I think, they are beyond the purview of the main Question. The question is more relevant to the State of Rajasthan. If you want to ask about West Bengal, you can put a separate question.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the D.P.A.P. programme which was being implemented in Rajasthan has been given up now. Funds were not being provided for the same. Figures have been provided in regard to N.R.E.P. and

the years have been indicated when money was not spent. We had stated in the beginning that Rajasthan's financial position was such that it could not contribute matching amount *vis-a-vis* that contributed by the Central Government for this programme. This was the reason why the funds could not be utilised fully Government should pay special attention to this backward State where more than half of the area consists of desert and one-fourth of the area is hilly wherein the tribals live. 75 per cent of the people of the State, including a large number of small and marginal farmers are living below the poverty line. The figures that have been given indicate that 75 per cent of the amount would be spent on small and marginal farmers and 25 per cent on the people living below the poverty line. Rajasthan has both these categories. The State is very backward so far as these categories are concerned. Will the Government of India, keeping in view the peculiar position of Rajasthan where famine occurs every alternate year, contribute the entire amount for N.R.E.P. in the case of Rajasthan ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The proposals from the Rajasthan Government are before the Planning Commission and they are under consideration. As far as 100% grant is concerned, we have discussed this matter separately under the Desert Development programme. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Is the hon. Minister aware that NREP and similar other programmes like RLEGP are supposed to be implemented departmentally ? But in most States, mostly the muster roll is a bogus document and these programmes are being implemented only through the contractors. The foodgrains supplied are sold to the contractors. The contractors engage whoever they like. If so, will the Government revise the method of implementation of these programmes ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : You have a monitoring cell at your headquarters.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : It is not correct to say that these programmes are implemented through the contractors.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is correct,

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : If a school is to be built under the programme, naturally some contractors have to come into the picture. Certainly people who go to work there get their wages direct.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Even roads are being constructed only through the contractors. You know it and we know it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already told that. The Minister gave the answer. That is all.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : There are guidelines that there should not be any contractor in this work at all. There are guidelines.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, some assets have been created through NRE programme in some areas. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have allotted some amount for the maintenance of such assets like buildings created through the NRE Programme.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : We have information about the assets created...

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : We want money for the maintenance of assets created under NREP.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : There is an element of that included in it. I cannot say how much exactly has been allotted for the purpose about the earlier question regarding contractors being employed and contractors abusing the Privileges, I should like to say that if any specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government, we are prepared to take action.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : What are you doing about maintenance of assets created under NREP ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He cannot say exactly what is the amount allotted for the purpose.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Is there any direction from the Government that all the schemes should be implemented through Village committee formed by the villages ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : About maintenance, may I add that maintenance is the responsibility of State Governments. Since the State administration is operating in

every village, in one form or other, it is the duty of State Government to have maintenance.

As regards the association of village samities, almost the entire anti-poverty programme envisages association of officials, non-officials, voluntary organisations and all that. The Government will welcome the association of voluntary agencies and village samities.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If more members are interested to put supplementaries on this Question, I can allow a Half-An-Hour discussion.

Research and Development of Solar Energy

*572. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of laboratories functioning in the country for research and development of solar energy and their achievements so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

There are 39 laboratories and academic and research institutions presently executing R and D projects in solar energy funded by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. 38 other institutions in the country are known to be carrying out research and studies on various aspects of solar energy utilisation. In addition, several industrial undertakings have taken up research activities in this field.

The R and D efforts so far have led to the generation of valuable data and experience in regard to solar radiation, development of various technologies and systems as well as their performance under field conditions. Among the systems which have been developed in the country and brought to a stage of field application are solar water heating systems, solar dryers, timber kilns, solar cookers, solar stills, photovoltaic water pumping systems, community and street lighting units, community radio and TV sets etc. The technology for the manufacture of

solar cells, modules and solar thermal collectors has also been developed in the country through indigenous efforts. In addition, considerable work has taken place relating to development and use of indirect forms of solar energy such as biomass, biogas, wind energy and hydropower.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the laboratories of solar energy are not functioning properly at present. What schemes have been prepared to set them right ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have mentioned in the Statement the places and the nature of the research that is being carried out there. Research in this regard is being conducted in 45 laboratories, academic institutions, etc. Experiments are being conducted to find out how solar energy could be utilised for generating heat, electricity and biomass. Research is being conducted for preparing appliances to be used for utilising solar energy. Regarding how such appliances can be manufactured and what materials are required therefore research is going on in this regard also. We are experimenting on whether the silicon which we require should be in crystalline form, amorphous form or in some other form. As regards what type of metal can be used for making utensils and what type of enamel should be applied to make them usable and what should be the size, designs or shape of the appliances which could be used for storing thermal energy and how stem energy can be generated and utilised, in all these fields, research is going on. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount up to Rs. 23 crores will be spent on this. I have given all the details. More information can also be given, because our plan is so comprehensive that much more work in this regard is necessary.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second question is, as there is great demand of solar energy in the country, what amount has been allocated or will be allocated for solar energy in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have already stated the provision made for solar energy during the Sixth Five Year Plan. But the Seventh Plan has not been finalised