

(b) and (c) The Expert Group submitted its report in July, 1993. The report was circulated to many eminent economists for a more informed debate on poverty. After deliberations, recommendations of the Expert Group were accepted in a meeting of the full Planning Commission chaired by the Prime Minister in March, 1997.

गुजरात में रोजगारोन्मुख योजनाएं

1818. श्री चीमनभाई हरीभाई शुक्ला : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के कच्छ और बनासकांठा जिलों में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कौन-कौन रोजगारोन्मुख योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गई हैं;

(ख) इन जिलों में 1995-96 और 1996-97 के वर्षों के दौरान कुल योजना परिव्यय तथा वास्तविक परिव्यय कितना-कितना था तथा वर्ष 1997-98 के दौरान ऐसी योजनाओं का अनुमानित परिव्यय कितना है; और

(ग) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इन योजनाओं पर कच्छ और बनासकांठा जिलों में कितनी वास्तविक धनराशि खर्च की गयी?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री मती रतन्माला देहरेश्वर संवनूर) :

(क) से (ग) केन्द्र द्वारा गुजरात के कच्छ और बनासकांठा जिलों के लिए कोई विशेष रोजगारोन्मुख स्कीम प्रायोजित नहीं की गई है। तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार गुजरात राज्य सहित देश में रोजगार सृजन के लिए प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार योजना, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की ग्रामीण रोजगार सृजन स्कीम, नेहरू रोजगार योजना तथा प्रधान मंत्री का एकीकृत शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (पीएमआईयूपीईपी), जैसा स्कीम कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं। वार्षिक योजना 1995-96, 1996-97 तथा 1997-98 के दौरान कुल योजना परिव्यय क्रमशः 2610.00, 3378.00, और 4500.00 करोड़ रुपये था। वर्ष 1997-98 के लिए क्षेत्रकीय परिव्यय को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। उपर्युक्त विभिन्न रोजगार स्कीमों के लिए वर्ष 1995-96 तथा 1996-97 से संबंधित योजना परिव्यय तथा व्यय के कोटे निम्नानुसार हैं:-

स्कीम का नाम	1995-96		(करोड़ रुपये)	
	परिव्यय	व्यय	1996-97	व्यय
1. प्रधान मंत्री की रोजगार योजना	145.00	-	145.00	-
2. खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केबीआईसी) की ग्रामीण रोजगार सृजन स्कीम	130.00	-	130.00	-
3. नेहरू रोजगार योजना	131.92	50.04	-	-
4. प्रधान मंत्री आईयूपीईपी	100.00	-	100.00	-
5. आईआरडीपी	30.59	30.77	30.59	30.26
6. जवाहर रोजगार योजना	147.54	128.24	63.76	62.80
7. रोजगार आश्वासन स्कीम	87.12	57.51	73.12	75.70

People below poverty line in Maharashtra

1819. MISS" SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of people living below poverty line in Maharashtra is quite high;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to raise the standard of living the people of the State;

(c) whether Government have prepared any special scheme for upliftment of poorest of the poor in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the budgetary allocation made for the purpose during 1997-98?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) As per the latest available estimates, the percentage of people living below poverty line in Maharashtra is 36.86% in 1993-94 as against the national average of 35.97%.

(b) A number of schemes are under implementation in the State of Maharashtra for raising the standard of people living below poverty line. These schemes include projects under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUEP) and Urban Basic Services Programme (UBSP) for the poor.

(c) and (d) The schemes for poverty eradication indicated in part (b) above, would be continued in the Ninth Five Year Plan. These schemes are likely to be rationalised and reoriented to make them more effective instruments of poverty alleviation. In order to improve the efficacy of the schemes, the emphasis would be on higher levels of investment per family, encouragement to activities under family credit plan and promotion of group projects. The details with regard to budgetary allocations for 1997-98 are being worked out.

Development of Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

1820. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the nine districts of Vidarbha region in Maharashtra are backward, both economically and educationally, leading to poverty, hunger and unrest amongst the population of the region;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any special scheme for overall development of the region;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for overall development of the Vidarbha region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR):

(a) The per capita income of Vidarbha Region in 1985-86 was estimated at Rs. 2318 which increased to Rs. 6177 in 1991-92, i.e. an increase of 166.48%. The increase during the same period in the per capita income of Maharashtra State was 160.63%. The literacy rate in Vidarbha Region in 1991 was 64.55% as against the literacy rate of 64.87% in Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) The Government is making efforts for ensuring a more balanced development of all the regions in the State. A time-bound programme for development of Vidarbha Region has been taken on hand. The programme includes projects/schemes in various development sectors such as irrigation, roads, industries, agriculture, fisheries, dairy development, water supply, urban development, health, technical education, backward classes and tribal development. In addition, new programmes for overall development of Vidarbha Region include allotment of plots in industrial areas at concessional rates, incentive schemes of seed capital to small scale and large and medium industrial units, decentralisation of mining areas, exemption from payment of stamp duty and registration fee on all documents except Article of Association and exemption from payment of electricity duty for all industrial units for a period of 7 years from 1.4.1997. In respect of Gadchiroli, this concession is for 10 years. An industrial complex of readymade garments at Amravati and some other agro-based industries are also to be set up in Vidarbha Region. Vidarbha Development Board has been set up with effect from 25th June, 1994.