

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) A Project proposal for including Orissa under the State Health Systems Development Project has been received from the Government of Orissa. The project cost indicated in the first project report sent by the State Government was Rs.400 crores.

The proposal has already been posed to the World Bank for assistance.

State Health Systems Development Projects are developed through detailed discussions with the World Bank and past experience has shown that these take about 12 to 24 months to fructify, depending on the time taken by the State to design and formulate such projects in accordance with World Bank guidelines.

शहरी मूलभूत सेवा सुधार कार्यक्रम तथा हैबिटेड इम्प्रूवमेंट प्रोजेक्ट, इन्दौर के लिए ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा धन का प्रावधान

*232. श्री दिलीप सिंह जुदेव: क्या शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1991-92 से वर्ष 1996-97 तक शहरी मूलभूत सेवा सुधार कार्यक्रम एवं हैबिटेड इम्प्रूवमेंट, प्रोजेक्ट, इन्दौर के लिए ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा ओ०डी०ए० कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने वाली संस्था ने इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन का कब-कब निरीक्षण और मूल्यांकन किया;

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में अन्य शहरों के लिए भी प्रस्ताव स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं; यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौर क्या है; और

(घ) इन्दौर में उक्त दोनों परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का ब्यौर क्या है?

शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (डॉ० जे० कटेश्वरलाल): (क) ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा शहरी बुनियादी सुविधा सुधार कार्यक्रम के लिए कोई धन आवंटन नहीं किया गया है। इन्दौर पर्यावास सुधार परियोजना की कुल लागत 60.50 करोड़ रुपये है। इस

परियोजना के लिए ओडीए (यूके) द्वारा जारी धन के ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं:—

वर्ष	जारी धन (लाख रुपये)
1991-92	432.50
1992-93	735.10
1993-94	1273.90
1994-95	1037.64
1995-96	1019.95
1996-97	487.00
कुल:	4986.09

(ख) शुरू से ही, परियोजना की निगमनी ओडीए अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रत्येक तिमाही में की जा रही है। इसमें वार्षिक समीक्षा भी शामिल है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मिली सूचना के अनुसार, इन्दौर पर्यावास परियोजना के तहत शहर के 152 स्तम्भों में जमीनी (भौतिक) विकास का काम दिया गया और 126 स्तम्भों में ये कार्य पूरा हो गया है। शेष 26 स्तम्भों में काम चल रहा है। इस परियोजना के तहत 97 समाज सदनों का निर्माण हो गया है और 5 सदनों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। 15 सामुदायिक शौचालयों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। एक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बनाकर स्वास्थ्य विभाग को चलाने के लिए सौंप दिया गया है शेष 2 स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का निर्माण चल रहा है। एक शिशु स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र का निर्माण पूरा होने को है तथा 175 स्तम्भों में भी समुदाय विकास तथा स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम भी चालू कर दिये गये हैं।

Achievements of Basic Minimum Services plan

*233. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Conference of Chief Ministers held at New Delhi on July 4-5, 1996, a Basic Minimum Services plan was agreed to; and

(b) what were the targets fixed and those achieved in the first year?

the present Government also makes a categorical declaration that it will take steps for alleviation of poverty in the country. In this context, I would like to know very specifically from the hon. Prime Minister whether he will take into consideration, while fighting poverty and while considering new programme for this purpose, the question of land reforms which has always been connected with poverty alleviation. I would further like to know whether he will also consider extending statutory protection to agricultural workers who constitute the bulk of the poor by enacting a law, as has been suggested by a number of national Commissions and as has also been suggested by the most leading economists of this country.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Madam, I endorse what my hon. Member is saying. It is important that statutory protection is given to the agricultural workers, particularly the landless workers because I think, amongst the poor, they perhaps suffer more than anybody else. But the question is, the States have to co-operate. The Central Government has been asking the States about it. As yet, except perhaps 2-3 States, response has not yet come from other States. But the Central Government of the United Front stands committed to it. We want it a statutory obligation. We are examining this and I can assure this House that in a couple of months, I should be able to discuss this in the Cabinet. A specific recommendation that we will have to be more persuasive with the State Governments for their co-operation has also been made by my colleague, the Agriculture Minister, who is very knowledgeable on the subject. Ultimately all our anti-poverty programmes would fail if we are not able to give this protection to the agricultural workers and this is very important.

I also entirely endorses the viewpoint of my hon. friend that land reform is the key to end poverty. It is an unfortunate fact that there are many States which have not so far implemented the land

reforms. I think if we correlate the absence of partial implementation of land reforms with backwardness, there is a direct correlation. It is an unfortunate fact that it is not being done in some States. We continue to pressurise them. We continue to have it in our Plan. I am also examining the methodology by which the Planning Commission can possible exert more pressure in this Context. I want to repeat once again, Madam, with your permission, that land reforms is a very important factor if we want the country to progress.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: What is the time-frame for the Agriculture workers's Bill.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We will do it within this year.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Madam, all the parties have been invited by the Labour Minister. All of us were invited and all of us agreed to the Bill. We were told.....(interruptions)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: All the trade unions have agreed to it.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: That is why I request the hon. Prime Minister to have the Bill passed immediately.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Chaturvedi, you are absolutely right and all the parties have endorsed the Bill. There are some difficulties with some of the States. We are trying to sort them out.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Madam, it is a matter of deep regret and I am sure this House and the nation will share it that fifty years after independence, almost one-third of our population is below the poverty line. I have read the statement with great interest and care. The three-pronged attack on poverty that has been mentioned does not mention an extremely crucial and vital area and that is population control. There is no mention in the statement whatsoever and this is a reflection of the low priority that successive Governments have given to family

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DE-HARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services (BMS) held in New Delhi on 4-5 July, 1996 recommended adoption of the following seven Basic Minimum Services to be provided to the people in a time bound manner.

1. 100 per cent coverage of primary health facilities,
2. provision of safe drinking water to all,
3. universalisation of primary education,
4. public housing assistance to the shelterless,
5. nutritional support to children,
6. connectivity of all unconnected villages and habitations and
7. streamlining the public distribution system with a focus on the poor.

However, the States have the flexibility to choose from among the seven basic services for priority attention for achieving full coverage in the next 2-3 years.

The BMS programme was launched in August, 1996 in all the States and UTs. While allocations for these services are

continuing through the on-going State Sector Schemes as also the on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes, in the budget for 1996-97, a special provision of Rs. 2244 crores was made in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States earmarked for these seven basic services. States were required to provide 15% of their ACA as the States share for the BMS. The ACA for BMS was released to States in four equal instalments of 25% each during the latter half of the year 1996 starting from November, 1996 with the last instalment being released only in March, 1997.

No Statewise physical targets were fixed for the BMS programme for 1996-97. However, states were urged to utilise the entire amount of the ACA and the 15% State's share by the end of the Annual Plan 1996-97. Nineteen States/UTs have reported full utilisation of funds while others have cited paucity of time as the reason for non-utilisation of the full amount of ACA.

It has now been decided that the unspent balance of ACA for BMS released during 1996-97 should be spent during the first six months of the current financial year.

The Statement showing the latest position in respect of the utilisation of ACA is at Statement.

Statement

Utilisation of the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Basic Minimum Services

(Rs. Crores)

State/UT	ACA	Utilisation of ACA	% Utilisation of ACA
1. Goa	1.55	1.55	100%
2. Manipur	44.30	44.30	100%
3. Punjab	25.59	25.59	100%
4. Rajasthan	87.63	45.57	52%
5. Orissa	79.26	78.73	99%
6. Meghalaya	37.03	37.03	100%
7. Tripura	46.37	46.37	100%
8. Gujarat	52.58	52.58	100%
9. Tamil Nadu	82.36	82.36	100%
10. Haryana	19.08	18.49	97%
11. Karnataka	59.40	59.40	100%

State/UT	ACA	Utilisaiton of ACA	% Utilisaiton of ACA
12. Daman & Diu	0.86	0.86	100%
13. Lakshadweep	1.44	1.58	—
14. Mizoram	36.87	36.04	98%
15. Pondicherry	3.90	3.90	100%
16. Arunachal Pradesh	62.18	61.96	99.4%
17. Sikkim	25.65	25.65	100%
18. Andhra Pradesh	140.52	140.52	100%
19. Maharashtra	96.78	96.78	100%
20. Himachal Pradesh	64.41	64.41	100%
21. Chandigarh	3.72	3.72	100%
22. Kerala	69.64	69.64	100%

Vocational Training Institutes in Gujarat

*234. SHRI BRAHMAKUMAR BHATT:
SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State:

(a) the number of vocational training institutes functioning in Gujarat and amount of assistance provided during the last three years;

(b) whether there is a demand for setting up of more regional vocational training institutes in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by Government and communicated to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) Vocational training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), which are established and managed by the concerned State Governments. As per information furnished by the State Government, there are 201 ITIs in Gujarat. Government of India does not provide financial assistance for setting up these ITIs. However, financial assistance for setting up of ITIs for Women and for modernising a total of 22 ITIs in Gujarat, is being provided by the Central Government under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Project. The year-wise expenditure in respect of Gujarat during the last three

years under the World Bank Project, 50% of which is given by way of Central assistance, is indicated below:—

1. 1994-95 Rs. 194.880 lakh
2. 1995-96 Rs. 313.654 lakh
3. 1996-97 Rs. 337.447 lakh

(b) The Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women are planned and set up to cater to the needs of the region comprising neighbouring States. One such Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women, has already been set up at Vadodara in 1993. As such, the question of establishing another Regional Vocational Training Institute in Gujarat, does not arise.

(c) and (d) question does not arise.

Forced Abortion of Unwanted Children

*235. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women in our country are forced to abort their unwanted children and because of this, most of these women are suffering from dangerous diseases;

(b) if so, the number and the age group of such women, State-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to protect these women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. Under certain circumstances, women are com-