

Ninth Plan exercises, to meet the energy requirement of the country. The issue relating to the fuel policy for power sector has been examined and deliberated upon in the Committee. As per these deliberations, though coal will continue to be the major fuel for the power sector, the domestic availability of coal will fall short of requirement for meeting the projected needs of the power sector during the Ninth Plan period. In order to meet this situation, import of coal and liquid fuel will be resorted to during this period. In the long run, however, the emphasis has to be on development of domestic coal production as also on hydel and nuclear capacity and renewable energy capabilities to reduce dependence on imported fuel. The Energy Policy Committee is addressing itself to the question of an integrated approach in this regard.

Decentralisation of Planning Process

*30. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to decentralise the planning process has been under Government's consideration;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction;

(c) whether some guidelines have been issued to the State Government in that regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER ALAGH): (a) to (d) Decentralised planning is a continuous process. While there is no formal proposal with the Planning Commission for decentralisation of planning process, however, as a response to various demands from different quarters to take planning to the grass-root level, Government of India have taken a significant step through enactment of 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts. These Constitution Amendment Acts confer constitutional status on the Panchayats and Municipalities for undertaking planning within their respective areas of jurisdiction. Action to give effect to

the above constitutional provisions is at different stages in the various States.

In addition, as a corollary to these ongoing efforts towards decentralisation as recommended by the Conference of Chief Ministers held in July, 1996, seven Basic Minimum Services have been identified for complete coverage in a time bound manner. For this, Rs. 2466 crore have been provided as additional Central Assistance to States and Union Territories in the current year. The States/UTs are free to indicate their choice of services and distribution of resources amongst them according to their own priorities. They are also expected to give similar freedom to local bodies.

Higher Allocations for Tripura

*31. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Tripura Government demanding higher allocations for drinking water, housing facilities for homeless and connecting village roads; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 46.37 crores has been allocated by Planning Commission to the Government of Tripura for 1996-97 as an Additional Central Assistance for Basic Minimum Services. The State Government of Tripura has identified for coverage in 3 years the three priority areas namely drinking water, rural housing and connectivity of villages by roads.

An exercise is also being undertaken by the Planning Commission to assess gaps that exist with respect to each of 7 basic services viz. drinking water, primary health care, primary education, mid-day meals to primary school children, public housing, village roads and public distribution system on a State-wise basis in order to be able to allocate funds for each of the services on the basis of identified gaps for the next year. The actual allocations for

1997-98 will depend on an assessment of these gaps in infrastructure and also on the availability of financial resources. It is pertinent to add that Additional Central Assistance for Basic Minimum Services would be in addition to the outlays provided in the State Plans for these Basic Minimum Services.

सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवास

*32. प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध करा दिया गया है;

(ग) सभी जरूरतमंद सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध करने हेतु क्या योजना है; और

(घ) सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास कब तक उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा?

राष्ट्रीय कार्य और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ० पू० वेंकटेश्वरलु): (क) से (घ) सरकार के पास 31.3.1995 के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार के 38,47,193 कर्मचारी (असैनिक) हैं।

सम्पदा निदेशालय सभी पात्र केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रेल, डाक, दूर-संचार तथा अन्य ऐसे विभागों, जिनके अपने विभागीय पूल हैं तथा सामान्य पूल हेतु पात्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है, के कार्मिकों को छोड़कर सरकारी आवास (सामान्य पूल रिहायशी वास के नाम से ज्ञात) मुहैया कराता है। सामान्य पूल रिहायशी वास की कुल मांग 2,03,875 (सीमित आवेदनों के आधार पर) आंकी गई है। इस अनुमानित मांग की तुलना में दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और अन्य 22 नगरों में 92,007 कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल वास दिये गये हैं, जिसका सन्तुष्टि स्तर 45.12 प्रतिशत बैठता है।

आवास स्टाक बढ़ाने के लिए सतत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, जो धन सुलभ होने पर निर्भर है।

Drinking water for Urban Population in the States

*33. SHRI RAMJI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the States, particularly to Haryana, during the Eighth Plan period, year-wise to solve the problem of drinking water for the urban population;

(b) whether the problem of drinking water for the urban population has since been solved; and

(c) if not, by when the same would be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT & MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU):

(a) The allocation made by the Planning Commission in the State Plan under Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector for the year 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 during the Eighth Plan Period is at Statement-I (See below) The outlay for 1996-97 is yet to be finalised.

Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) launched in 1993-94 for providing water supply facilities to towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 Census), out of a total of Rs. 68.49 crores available during the eighth Plan, the State-wise allocation is at Statement II (See below) The share of Haryana under the AUWS Programme during the 8th Plan period is Rs. 1.50 crores,

(b) and (c) Water supply is a State subject but the Central Government endeavours to provide financial assistance to the States within the limits of available resources to tackle this problem. As per information furnished by the State/UT Governments, 84.33% of urban population have been provided with safe means of drinking water upto 31.3.1993. It is expected that with the combined efforts of the State and the Central Governments, the rest of the urban population will also be covered with safe drinking water supply by the end of the 9th Plan period subject to availability of the resources.