

अधिक है। इसलिए इन गाड़ियों में पूर्ण किराया देने वाले यात्रियों के लिए स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाती है और किसी भी कोटि के व्यक्तियों को कोई रियायत नहीं दी गई है।

(च) जी, नहीं।

(छ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Target for Growth of Agriculture

1419. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the growth of Agriculture during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) how far these targets have been achieved; and

(c) what are the reasons for slow down in the growth rate of agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) The target set for the growth of gross domestic product in agriculture during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96, which is a segment of the overall Eighth Plan period i.e. 1992-93 to 1996-97, is 3.1 per cent per annum.

(b) and (c) The average growth of gross domestic product in agriculture sector during these years is estimated to be 3.53 per cent per annum which is higher than the target.

Role of National Fertilizers LTD

1420. SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Fertilizers Limited is a natural importer of urea or is a unit to manage fertilizer production units in the country;

(b) if it is a unit to manage fertilizer production units in the country, what is the reason for venturing into import of urea all of a sudden since 1994; and

(c) where is the origin of this idea in the whole set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SHEES RAM OLA): (a) to (c) M/s. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) is engaged in production of fertilizers. The urea imported on Government account till 1994-95 was entirely canalised through M/s. MMTC Ltd. During Rabi 94-95 when MMTC was unable to deliver required quantities of urea, a decision was made in October '94 to give adhoc allocation to some of the public sector fertilizer under-takings, which included National Fertilizers Ltd., to supplement the efforts of MMTC. Later in 1995-96, the Government decided to have more than one agency for procurement of urea and inducted NFL and three other companies as canalising agencies for import of urea besides MMTC.

Women benefited from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh in Gujarat

1421. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women benefited from the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 in each district of Gujarat, with details thereof;

(b) whether Government have formulated long-term strategies to increase the various variety-wise activities of the Kosh during the next three years to cover maximum number of women of the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof, District-wise; and

(d) the criteria adopted for providing the financial assistance from Kosh to each woman or women organisation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): (a) to (c) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was established on 30th March, 1993. RMK did not get any application from Gujarat in 1993-94. In 1994-95, 5 NGOs applied of which 3 were unable to meet the criteria set by RMK. Remaining 2 NGOs were subsequently given loan thus covering 570 beneficiaries.

The main thrust of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is to increase its outreach so that it can extend the benefit of a less formal credit system to as many women beneficiaries in as short a period as possible. As the main constraints faced by RMK in lending is the paucity of NGOs experienced in credit management, new schemes have been started to train NGOs in credit management skills and to allow a larger experienced NGOs to borrow and on-lend to smaller less experienced organisations, who, in the process get trained.

(d) Loans for short-term purpose upto Rs. 2,500/— and for medium term purposes upto Rs. 5,000/— per woman living below poverty line are provided.

As per the existing norms of RMK, to become eligible for its financial assistance any organisation should be;

(1) Minimum 3 years old registered on the date of its application.

(2) Should have a minimum experience of 3 years in thrift and credit under the main scheme and minimum of one year under the loan promotion scheme. It should have a high rate of recovery of loans given.

(3) In case of Women Development Corporation, it may require a State Government Guarantee in favour of RMK.

(4) The Corporation should have worked in profit for the last 2 years.

(5) The application should be supported with proper documents such as:

(i) A copy of bye-laws having proper and clear clause empowering the organisation to borrow from outside agencies.

(ii) Audited statement of accounts having reflection of its activities/credit business and without any adverse remarks/observations.

(iii) A copy of Annual Report and a brief note on the activities of the organisation.

रेल यात्रियों को पेश आ रही कठिनाइयाँ

1422. श्री गया सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो से एलेप्पी (केरल) जाने वाली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में ए० सी० कोच और पेन्ट्री कार नहीं लगाए जाते हैं तथा इस में पेय-जल की भी समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस गाड़ी से लम्बी दूरी के यात्री और रोगियों को यात्रा के दौरान इन सुविधाओं के अभाव में काफी परेशानियाँ का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रेल मंत्रालय इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाने जा रहा है और कब तक?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतपाल महाराज): (क) और (ख) जी हां। बहरहाल, टाटा-अलेप्पी भाग पर सप्ताह में दो दिन द्वितीय श्रेणी वातानुकूल शयनयान उपलब्ध हैं तथा वातानुकूल शयनयान सवारी डिब्बों में पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं जिनमें कंटेनरों की व्यवस्था की जाती है तथा उन्हें मार्ग में पुनः भर दिया जाता है। जहां तक अन्य श्रेणियों में पीने के पानी का संबंध है, स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है तथा जिन स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियाँ ठहरती हैं, वहाँ यात्री गाड़ी के ठहराव के दौरान इसका लाभ उठा सकते हैं। इस गाड़ी के यात्रियों को मार्गवर्ती स्थैतिक यूनियटों से खानपान संबंधी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायी जा रही हैं।

(ग) सभी रेलों में लम्बी दूरी की रात्रिकालीन मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में उत्पादन इकाई से सवारी डिब्बों