

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Cattle Breeding Farm, Kiratpur District Hoshangabad	-do-	Haryana	65
22.	Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima	Orissa	Murrah	30
23.	Sahiwal Cattle Breeding Farm, Nabha	Punjab	Red Sindhi	121
24.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	-do-	Sahiwal	64
25.	Cattle Breeding Farm, Kumbhar District Bharatpur	Rajasthan	Murrah	220
26.	Cattle Breeding and Bull Rearing Farm, Dug	-do-	Haryana	165
27.	Rajasthan Agricultural University, Vallabhnagar	-do-	Gir	122
28.	Central Cattle Breeding Farm Alamadhi, Madras	-do-	Surti	270
29.	District Livestock Farm, Orthonad District Tanjavur	-do-	Murrah	123
30.	Cattle Breeding Farm, Babugarh, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	Murrah	234
31.	Cattle Breeding Farm Chakgajria, Lucknow	-do-	Haryana	209
32.	Cattle Breeding Farm, Hastinapur District Meerut	-do-	Sahiwal	187
33.	Cattle Breeding Farm, Majra, District Lakhimpur	-do-	Haryana	70
34.	Military Dairy Farm, Meerut	-do-	Murrah	27
35.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar	-do-	Murrah	68
36.	Cattle Breeding Farm, Nilgaon District Sitapur	-do-	Sahiwal	120
37.	Cattle Breeding Farm, Saidpur, District Lalitpur	-do-	Murrah	104
38.	Buffalo Breeding Farm Hingoli	Maharashtra	Haryana	33
			Surti	86
				79

गुजरात में किसान सेवा केन्द्र

*375. श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात में कुल कितने किसान सेवा केन्द्र कार्यरत हैं और जिनका जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ और किसान सेवा केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन जिलों में इन केन्द्रों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) इन्हें कब तक शुरू किए जाने की सम्भावना है?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री बलराम जाखड़) (क) शून्य

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Operation Blackboard Scheme

*376. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's move to extend Operation Blackboard to upper primary schools during the Eighth Plan, has evoked great response;

(b) whether emphasis of Government on rural schools to be covered under the Scheme has been greatly appreciated;

(c) whether a number of experts have opposed this move as the primary school stage is not perfect at present;

(d) whether this scheme was launched in 1987-88 with the objective of removing the glaring lacunae in the schooling system particularly in the rural areas;

(e) whether in the period 1987-88 to 1990-91 this scheme was implemented in 64% of the primary schools;

(f) if so, what are the remaining areas still to be covered by the scheme; and

(g) why this scheme has not been introduced so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The basic objective of Operation Blackboard, which was started in 1987-88, was to bring the existing primary schools in the country to a minimum standard of physical facilities by providing them with:—

(i) At least two reasonably large all weather rooms alongwith separate toilet facilities for boys & girls.

(ii) Atleast two teachers, as far as possible one of them a woman; and

(iii) Essential teaching learning material.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) As of now, assistance has been provided under the scheme to 99.9% of the primary schools.

बिना बारी के आबंटन का घपला

*377. श्री मौलाना औबैदुल्ला खान आजमी:

क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में सरकारी आवासों का बिना बारी आबंटन करने का घपला चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हकदार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वर्षों तक सरकारी आवास नहीं मिल पा रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मकान मालिकों को भी सरकारी आवास आबंटित किये जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या ऐसी प्रथा सही हकदार व्यक्तियों के प्रति सरासर अन्याय है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

शहरी विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) (क) बिना बारी आबंटन सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा नियमों के तहत मंजूर किए जाते हैं;

(ख) पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, खाली व सुलभ होने और बारी आने पर आवास आबंटित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) जी, हां। निजी मकान वाले कार्मिक भी सरकारी आवास आबंटन (सामान्य पूल आवास-दिल्ली) नियमावली, 1963 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, बारी आने पर साधारण पूल आवास के आबंटन के हकदार हैं।

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes

*378. SHRI TRILOKI NATH

CHATURVEDI:

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the success of the urban poverty alleviation programmes; if so, what are the salient features and whether any decision has been taken to broadbase the programme;

(b) what is the number of urban poor who have benefited through the programme and whether Government are aware that there have been several drawbacks in the implementation and what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the allocation made in 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 to each of the states under different components of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The implementation of Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme is reviewed periodically through meetings in Delhi and discussions at State Headquarters, in order to assess the achievement of targets and to take remedial measures to tackle shortfall, if any. The last such review has been in July, 1994. There is at present no proposal, as such, to broadbase the programme.

(b) Since the launching of the Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes, which include Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), following number of urban poor have been benefited under the two programmes as on 31.07.1994: