

ployees **in the Railways during each of the last 3 years and the current year and also the number of such employees dismissed during the same period;**

(b) **how many of the dismissed employees were reemployed after sometime; and**

(c) **whether Government have received representations from Trade Unions re-**

garding the problem of casual employees; if so, what are the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The strength of casual labour on Railways during the last four years is as under:—

(in lakhs)

As on			
1.4.86	1.4.87	1.4.88	1.4.89
2.16	2.05	2.02	1.92

Presumably reference is to cases of re-trenchment of casual labour for want of work and their re-engagement on reavailability of work. Information in this regard, excluding those casual labour who are engaged only for a limited period for seasonal **work like** monsoon patrolling, summer watermen etc., for the years 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, is being collected from the Railway Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir. The main demands are that all casual labour should be absorbed in regular employment, retirement benefits should be made available to casual labour in full and the benefit of Group Insurance Scheme should also be given to casual labour.

The position in regard to these demands is that casual labour continue to be absorbed in regular employment against normal vacancies arising from time to time depending upon eligibility and suitability. In addition, about 52,000 posts have been created under the de-casualisation Scheme to absorb casual labour. It is, however, not possible to absorb all casual labour straightway regardless of availability of vacancies and other relevant considerations.

Casual labour are entitled to pensionary benefits on absorption in regular employment whereafter half the period of employment after attaining temporary status is reckoned for pensionary benefits. It has not been found feasible to liberalise these provisions.

(Figures are approximate)

The Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government Employees is applicable only to employees in regular employment. It does not apply to casual labour.

Effect of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

480. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the programme for which financial assistance has been sanctioned through the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology so far;

(b) the number of voluntary organisations which have received such assistance State-wise, programme-wise, so far, and also the amount so sanctioned;

(c) the outcome of the above programmes State-wise; and

(d) in what manner to what extent, financially or otherwise, the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana has affected the above programmes; State-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The programmes which are sanctioned through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) are indicated in the statement (See below).

(b) CAPART has been set up with effect from 1.9.1986. A statement giving the number of voluntary organisations and the financial assistance

given to them by CAPART upto 30.11.89, programme-wise, is enclosed as Statement-II (*See below*). Similar information, State-wise, is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The projects sanctioned in different States to voluntary organisations are at different stages of implementation. -The implementation of these projects has resulted in integrated rural development in the areas where the schemes have been sanctioned.

(d) The voluntary organisations implementing programmes for employment generation-cum-asset creation will continue to get assistance as they did in the case of RLEGP earlier through funds placed with CAPART under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

Statement-I

Programmes which are sanctioned finan-

cial assistance through the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology.

1. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)
2. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
3. Promotion of Voluntary Action in Rural Development (PC)
4. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)
5. Advancement of Rural Technology, Scheme (ARTS)
6. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
7. Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-poverty Programme (OB)
8. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

- Statement II

Number of voluntary organisations and the financial assistance given to them by CAPART upto 30.11.1989-Programme-wise.

	No. of Agencies -	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
CRSP	244	426	9,30,46,499
ARWSP	139	256	10,26,63,997
PC	84	153	12,63,67,404
DWCRA	236	360	6,11,27,186
ARTS	67	95	4,03,52,914
RLEGP	182	329	13,75,13,862
OB	574	715	2,48,55,942
IRDP	64	104	1,56,03,219
Total:	1,590	2,438	60,15,31,024

Statement-III

Number of voluntary organisations and the financial assistance given to them by CAPART upto 30.11.1989-State-wise.

	No. of Agencies	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
Andaman & Nicobar			* *
Andhra Pradesh	127	177	4,72,97,765
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1,91,770
Assam	27	40	53,96,760

	No. of Agencies	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
Bihar	150	222	4,37,23,448
Chandigarh	1	1	8,02,500
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
Delhi	41	58	1,18,82,421
Goa Daman Diu			
Gujarat	65	97	5,45,83,622
Haryana	21	30	32,70,61
Himachal Pradesh	15	22	31,71,626
Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	3,99,918
Karnataka	55	94	3,16,05,450
Kerala	70	96	2,59,80,154
Lakshadweep			
Madhya Pradesh	46	77	1,16,37,336
Maharashtra	128	195	8,90,73,214
Manipur	63	80	90,68,265
Meghalaya	2	3	8,27,400
Mizoram	3	3	18,44,891
Nagaland	1	1	7,52,777
Orissa	68	107	1,88,01,136
Pondicherry	3	5	3,88,396
Punjab	5	7	18,81,726
Rajasthan	55	109	3,24,98,694
Sikkim			
Tamilnadu	164	252	5,40,24,354
Tripura	1	1	1,11,100
Uttar Pradesh	276	405	6,54,68,969
West Bengal	98	351	8,69,16,971
TOTAL:	1,590	2,438	60,15,31,024

**Formulation of Programmes of Action
for Speedier Implementation of Some
Land Reforms Measures**

481. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the date of which the Programme
of Action for Speedier Implementation of
some Land Reforms measures, to
improve the access of the rural poor to
land was formulated, and what has been
the outcome thereof as on date;

(b) what are the items proposed for
inclusion in the Programme; and

(c) what action in advance in relation
to each of these items has been suggested
to the State Governments till the
Programme of Action is finally
formulated and forwarded to them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND THE MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a)
and (b) With a view to improve the
access of rural poor to land, a Programme
of action involving speedier
implementation of some land reforms
measures was drawn up in May, 1989.
The items proposed for inclusion in the
Programme were:

(1) conferring ownership rights on
landless rural poor in respect of
homesteads occupied by them;

(2) unearthing of Farzi land trans-
actions undertaken to evade ceiling laws;

(3) bring oral tenarrrts/sharecroppers
on record;

(4) verification of possession in respect
of SC/ST allottees of land;