

Statement-II

Based on external evaluation and internal reviews, the Government of India has introduced modifications from time to time aiming at more effective implementation of the Scheme. Some of the modifications introduced are as follows—

(i) The population criterion was earlier ten lakhs, which meant that only big cities and towns could be benefited. This has lowered to two lakhs and later on, a decision was taken to sanction hostels at any place where the State Government certified that there was a minimum of 26 working women needing this facility.

(ii) Central assistance to voluntary organisations was raised from 60 per cent of the cost of construction to 75 per cent

(iii) The income eligibility for the admission to the hostels has been raised from time to time. When the Scheme was introduced, it was Rs. 600 per month, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 800 per month then to Rs. 1000 per month, later on Rs. 1500 per month and finally to Rs. 2000 (consolidated) per month.

(iv) Reservation to the extent of 15 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes working women has been provided for.

(v) In order to make the Scheme broad based local bodies, Co-operative Institutions, Educational Institutions, Women's Development Corporations have also been made eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme.

(vi) Provision of a Day-Care Centre of the living in the hostel for children of the women as introduced after about eight years of the inception of the Scheme

(vii) In order to circumvent the possible delays in getting State Government's recommendations, it has been decided that the Central Government may make enquiries on its own after three months of receipt of

advance copy of application and proceed to take a decision about sanction of the hostels.

(viii) Rent has been increased to enable the hostel management to take care of maintenance costs etc. and is now 15 per cent of salary for single rooms, 10 per cent for double bed rooms and 7 1/2 for other rooms.

(ix) Period of completion has been increased.

(x) Time limit for stay of inmates in Working Women's Hostels has been fixed.

(xi) Government has decided to provide fifty per cent of the cost of land as well.

(xii) Period of existence for eligibility of voluntary organisations for assistance reduced from three to two years.

Through these modifications, the Government has tried to make the Scheme more suited to the needs of Working Women, provide incentives to the Organisations through liberalised assistance as well as to reduce the delay by streamlining these procedures of sanction and release of funds.

Ayurvedic Injections

1927. SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the so-called Ayurvedic Injections have caused harm to people in villages;

(b) whether these injections are banned under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act; and

(c) if so, reasons for which the ban is not being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1930 as amended in 1982, the Ayurvedic Injections do not come under the definition of Ayurvedic drugs.

No licence can be issued for the preparation of such drugs. The State Drug Licensing Authorities are competent to take action for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

Blue Print for setting up a parallel Telecom Network

1928. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the confederation of Indian Engineering Industry has prepared blue print for setting up of a parallel telecom network for the business community; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instal such a separate telecommunication system for the business community anywhere in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There have, however, been informal discussions between the Department of Telecommunications and CEI on installation of following networks on a self-financing basis to cater for the specialised needs of the business community;

(i) Satellite based Low Speed Business Data Network.

(ii) Packet Switched Data Network.

(iii) Cellular Radio Telephone Network in large business centres.

(iv) An integrated Voice and Data Network.

कलकत्ता स्थित भारतीय संग्रहालय को नुकसान

1929. श्री शान्ति त्यागी : क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता स्थित भारतीय संग्रहालय में कला और प्राणिशास्त्र की गैलरी की छत और दीवारों से पानी रिसने के कारण वहां रखी बहुमूल्य वस्तुओं को क्षति पहुंच रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए हैं तथा उतने का विचार रखती है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय संग्रहालय, कलकत्ता के निदेशक के अनुसार भवन की छतों और दीवारों से जगह-जगह से पानी रिसता है। नमूने क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हुए हैं। संग्रहालय प्राधिकारी भवन में ह्रास को रोकने की समस्या से अवगत हैं। भवन के रख-रखाव का कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग करता है और उन्होंने संग्रहालय की अपेक्षित मरम्मत का कार्य शीघ्र कराने का भी आश्वासन दिया है।

ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों की सुरक्षा

1930. श्री शान्ति त्यागी : क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग के वरिष्ठ निदेशक ने निरीक्षण हेतु अपनी आगरा यात्रा के दौरान यह कहा था कि विकास प्राधिकरण व पुलिस और पर्यटन विभाग की तिकड़ी द्वारा उठाए गए नकारात्मक कदमों से ताजमहल सहित स्थापत्य और शैक्षिक महत्व के अनेक स्मारकों की महत्व और गरिमा खतरे में पड़ सकती है ;