

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, in my main answer, I have said that the interim report is expected by the end of this year. If you will permit me, Sir, I can read out the terms and conditions...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not necessary. You merely say whether slums are included in this enquiry.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: The question of urban development in the whole country will be considered. It is not only in regard to Delhi. (*Interruption*) Bombay is also included in this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She said 'the whole Country'. Therefore Bombay is also included.

#### Poverty alleviation programme

\*63. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation has been made of the poverty alleviation programme under Integrated Rural Development Programme and if so, what is the number of people living below poverty line at the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) what was the total administrative expenditure in running the poverty alleviation programme in per cent out of the total expenditure on such schemes under IRDP during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) whether the evaluation has brought out that about 30 per cent of the Government assistance for poverty alleviation has gone to those farmers and persons who were already above the poverty line, if so, how Government propose to plug the loop-holes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ! RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to . (c) A statement 4s laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

A number of studies have been conducted to evaluate the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the Sixth Plan. Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP has also been started since October, 1985. The data/information for the concurrent evaluation are being collected by 29 reputed research institutions in the country from 36 districts every month on a random rotating sample basis\*, the main findings of the survey upto the month of July, 1986 have been brought out.

On the basis of the NS. S. Consumer Expenditure Distribution 38th Round (Provisional), 1983 at the end of the Sixth plan about 222. 2 million persons were living below poverty line in the rural areas.

The total administrative expenditure during 1983-84 and 1984-85 as a percentage of the total expenditure was 5. 78% and 6. 90% respectively. Initially, the ceiling on administrative expenses was 7-1 /2 % of the allocation. In November, 1983 the ceiling was raised to 10% for DRDAs having less than 14 blocks. In the case of DRDA's having more than 14 blocks the ceiling continued to be 7-1/2%.

According to the evaluation studies done by the Reserve Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission during Sixth Plan, the percentage of wrong identification under the programme was 16%, 15% and 25. 81% respectively. These studies related to the initial years of the Plan.

As per the main finding of the concurrent evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme for

the period October, 1985 to June, 1986, the annual family income at the time of selection was more than Rs. 4800 (which is now the cut off point for identification) in about 7% cases. It was more than Rs 6400 (present poverty line) in only about 3% cases.,

The guidelines on IRDP provide that the list of the identified families should be placed for approval in the meeting of the Village Assembly. The Village Assembly should be attended by the local people, non-officials, block officers and bank officers. Prominent voluntary action groups etc. should also be associated with these meetings. The list of the beneficiaries finally selected in this Village Assembly should be displayed on the notice board of the Village Panchayat and the block office.

Findings of the Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP show that Village Assembly has not been associated in the selection process in a number of cases. This along with other shortcomings; in the implementation of IRDP, have been brought to the notice of the State Governments every month for remedial action.

Instructions have also been issued for the constitution of Beneficiaries Advisory Committees at the block level to provide regular forum to the beneficiaries to actively participate in the implementation of IRDP. The functions of the Committee, *inter alia* include identification of the areas of leakages in the programme and suggest ways of plugging them.

A new centrally sponsored scheme for organisation of beneficiaries of anti-poverty programmes has also been initiated in the Seventh Plan for increasing their awareness and strengthening their bargaining power.

At the central level, a Committee on IRDP and Allied Programmes of TRYSS and DWCRA has been

constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Secretary of Rural Development for, *inter alia*, ensuring effective implementation of guidelines.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, from the reply which has been given by the hon. Minister, it seems the hon. Minister in his new position is in a very embarrassing situation and I think, he will find it difficult to justify the reply even to himself. If you go through the reply, actually, you will find that nothing has been brought out. Sir, you had been Finance Minister. It is all statistical jugglery and building a castle out of it, a fanciful castle which has no relation to the poverty alleviation programmes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has been the criterion adopted by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Rural Development, in this regard, whether it is income criterion or expenditure criterion? Then, Sir, i.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have your second supplementary.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I have got ten supplementaries, but I will put all of them in one. Sir, you will please bear with me. This is a very important thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I always bear with you.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Thank you very much. Sir, again he has referred to the 32nd and the 38th NSS rounds. Both are undoctored. They have not been rectified. These are provisional figures. It has been stated here that the number of people still below the poverty line is 222 million, while the Government publicly claims that it has been brought down to 30 per cent and some say that it will become 25 per cent at the end of the Seventh Plan. I want to know whether the 32nd Round and 38th Round are final—rectified, doctored and proven, and

whether the Minister will please state that the Planning Commission, which has given these figures and on which you have based your reply, have stated what I am going to quote so that he will understand properly. Sir, you will understand immediately, but whether he will...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you are not asking me to answer the question.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

Sir, our erstwhile colleague, Dr. Adishesiah, a wellknown economist, wrote to the Planning Commission, seeing these fictitious figures. He says that he wrote to the then Chairman of the Group working on the 38th Round saying that the 32nd Round says that the poverty percentage is 45, while the 38th Round says it is 39 and asked how these figures had been arrived at. The Planning Commission Chairman replied—and Sir, you will yourself laugh at that—that the 32nd Round results were revised on the basis of the NSO data on private consumption—this is on consumption—and population figures and deflatory use for both are different and it was on the revised basis that the above table was established. So Mr. Ramanand, what was the deflatory use. Perhaps you may not understand it. What was the deflatory use and on what basis those figures were arrived at? Would you please explain to me the 32nd Round and the 38th Round and how these figures have been arrived at? You claim that the poverty has been reduced. To me it is not reduced at all. What will he reply? He will agree with me. He is a real Congress worker.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: No, no, I do not agree with you.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: That is like a Minister.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: You only want to find out some *Mira* in the drain.

श्रीमान्, हमारे सामने एक आर्गनाइजेशन है नेशनल सैंपल सर्वे जो हमको डाटा प्रोवाइड करता है जिसके आधार पर कंजप्शन के आधार पर पावर्टी का क्राइटेरिया फिक्स किया जाता है और आज तक सारे देश में हम उन पर ऐक्ट करते आए हैं। और भी आर्गनाइजेशन हैं जो कि ऐस्टेब्लिशड नहीं हैं, वे भी सैंपल सर्वे करती हैं, लेकिन हम उनकी सर्वे पर रिलाइ नहीं करते हैं, हम रिलाइ करते हैं प्लानिंग कमीशन के डेटा पर और लानिंग कमीशन बेस करता है नेशनल सैंपल सर्वे के डेटा पर और अभी उसी आधार पर यह पावर्टी का क्राइटेरिया फिक्स होता है। 1 रुपए से कितने रुपये तक पुअर लोग होंगे, डेस्टीट्यूट होंगे और फिर जो आज पावर्टी लाइन है 6400 रुपए, कितने लोग इसके अन्डर हैं, इसके लिए हम नेशनल सैंपल सर्वे पर रिलाइ करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) आपने रेपर किया इकानामिस्ट को, मैंने कहा कि हम उन पर बेस नहीं करते हैं पावर्टी फिक्स करने के लिए।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

Sir, I do not know whether I should cry or laugh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkarni, this is not the time for having a cross-examination of the Minister. You began by asking him about deflatory factors. How does the Minister know? He will only reply what he is given in the figures.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I thank you very much for describing the Ministers who only read what has been given by the Secretary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, I meant figures which are given.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

They do not apply their mind and head. Where is the brain and head behind it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The brain and head behind are the National Sample Survey and the Planning

Commission and whatever figures they give, they will state here. That is the correct position.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: If it is so and I have quoted the Chairman, Planning Commission— you as an economist, Sir, know, whether the deflatory use for interpreting the 32nd and 38th Rounds is correct. You tell me it is not correct, I am satisfied. Because you are an economist, Nirmal Chatterjee will tell me...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately, I am precluded from answering many questions for which I know the answers. *{Interruptions}*.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: Actually, this is the only opportunity for us...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary please.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I will bear with my friend, Shri Ramanand.,

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir the Minister has tried to give some reply which has no bearing to some. Dr. Adsheshiah and even the Planning Commission Chairman the accepted that both the pounds and the deflatory uses are different. So it was only a statistical jugglery used by my friend and I do not want to go into that. Now I ask my second

supplementary.. Now he says that he is not going to believe in the data given by small organisations like NSO and many other organisation. All right, but do you believe in the Planning Commission? You believe in RBI you believe in NABAKU, you believe in your own evaluation organisation. This is what I want to quote and Mr. Ramanand knows "he source from where I am quoting.

It seems that these can be corrected by restructuring the programmes. It is stated that there was a seminar and these are the observations and findings of Dr. Adsheshiah, he has also confirmed them. The pathetic position of poverty programme and its results and the people living below poverty line is 17 per cent as the sample households, according to the RBI study. Then it is 47 per cent according to the NABARD study. Both are government organisations and 49.4 per cent-----

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: What is the question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please bear with him. When you bear with me, you please bear with him also.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: This is not a party matter. By staying in Bombay you would understand poverty in Sangli or Bihar. That Mr. Ramanand knows what the poverty is. *{Interruptions}*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are pointing out certain discrepancies in different evaluations.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: So, looking to the various studies which are pathetic; enough I want to say that the collection of statistics seems to be totally unrealistic. There are many leakages in all your programmes as has been pointed out and that you know very well. Even gram panchayats and all such things have very little meaning. So, would like to know whether you will issue passbooks to the villagers and see that whatever assets have been created in their name are entered in those passbooks. That is because you know how leakage takes place

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: No, no. It is highly objectionable.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Ramanand, when he was only

an ordinary Member, he was saying the same thing, but now as a Minister he is not agreeing. {Interruptions}. I want to know whether you will issue passbooks to stop the leakage and to give relief to the poverty stricken people instead of juggling with the figures. {Interruptions}.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: So, please give them the passbooks and see that the entries of the assets created are made in his name by the officials concerned.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : मैं अपने मित्र विद्वान कुलकर्णी जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि जो उन्होंने यह कहा है कि सब कार्यकर्ता पैसा खा जाते हैं, इसको वे उठा लें यह बात ठीक है कि लीकेज है, लेकिन समय समय पर इस लीकेज को बंद करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

That is the first step which the Government has taken in this respect, the Central Government at the level of the Department. हमने कहा है कि बेनिफिशियरी आर्गनाइजेशन मस्ट भी फाम्ड । दूसरा हमने यह आदेश दिया है... (व्यवधान) ... आप जरा सुनिये कि लीकेज कहां होता है? बेनिफिशियरी का सलेक्शन रांग होता है। हम लोगों ने कहा है कि... (व्यवधान) ... पहले सुनिये भी। बेनिफिशियरी का सलेक्शन ग्राम पंचायतों का काम है। ग्राम सभा के लोग एक मीटिंग करें और उस मीटिंग में बैंक अधिकारी ब्लॉक के अधिकारी या दूसरे अधिकारी, जो इससे संबंधित हैं, वे उसमें उपस्थित हों और ग्राम सभा के लोग सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास करें कि इस गांव में ये लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं और इस तरह से उनका सलेक्शन होना चाहिए। दूसरा हमने एक अवेयरनेस कमेटी बनायी है जिसके माध्यम से बेनिफिशियरी अपने हकों की रक्षा करेंगे। वे खद कहेंगे कि यहां लीकेज हो रहा है इसको बन्द किया जाय और यह हम

लोगों ने डी०आर०डी० ए० से कहा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसको कार्यान्वित किया जाय। तीसरा, हम लोगों ने उनको गाइड लाइन दी है कि ब्लॉक लेवल पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को स्ट्रॉंग किया जाय। चौथा, यह भी कहा है कि वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन को भी सलेक्शन में भागीदार बनाया जाय और उनसे भी काम लिया जाय। बक जो है ये भी इस मामले में डिले करते हैं, कैश बुक देने में डिले करते हैं और कभी कभी वे अपनी किताब जो उनको मिलनी चाहिए वह किताब अपने पास रख लेते हैं और गलत इन्ट्री करते हैं। हम लोगों ने डाइरेक्शन दिया है कि कैश बुक जो है, जो बैंक से मिले, उसमें करंट इन्ट्री हो और वह बेनिफिशियरी के पास हो। कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि पांच वर्ष में उनसे पैसा लेना है लेकिन बैंक तीन वर्ष में ही वसूली करने लगते हैं... (व्यवधान) ... सुनिये भी ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister is answering very well. Don't prompt him.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : तो हम लोगों ने कहा कि तीन वर्ष के अंदर आप पांच वर्ष का पैसा न लें और इसके लिये हमने आदेश दिया है कि विद इन फाइव इयर्स ही वह पैसा लिया जायेगा। अगर वह पैसा तीन वर्ष में ले लिया जायेगा तो उनकी माली हालत खराब हो जायेगी और पावर्टी लाइन का डिस्टेंस कवर नहीं हो पायेगा। हमने यह कहा है कि सैकंड डोज नहीं होनी चाहिए कि उनको खराब असेट दे दो। उनको खराब असेट देने के जिम्मेदार पदाधिकारी नग्न होते हैं। जो ब्लॉक लेवल के बैंक हैं वे खराब असेट का चयन करते हैं। उसके लिये हम लोगों ने कहा है कि the beneficiary himself must have the choice to have the asset, what type of asset he wants. वह असेट खरीदने की पावर उसकी होनी चाहिए यह हमने आदेश दिया है। Various steps we have taken to plug the loopholes.

हम लोगों ने यह भी कहा है कि सभी जो हमारी सरकारें हैं उनके तत्त्वज्ञान में सकेटरी जनरल रूरल डिपार्टमेंट के मातहत एक कमटी बनाई जाय जो समय समय पर इन्वेल्युशन करेगी। हमारे आफिसर्स यहा से, केन्द्र से प्रांतों में जाते हैं और रिट्यू करते हैं। व यह रिट्यू तीन महीने के बाद बराबर करते हैं। कभी कभी कम दिनों में भी जाते हैं। मैं खुद जाकर रिट्यू करता हूँ। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि मैं खुद 11 स्टेट्स का भ्रमण कर चुका हूँ।

including yours, and I have found some defects also and I have suggested to the State Government to rectify those

defects and plug the loopholes.

श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा  
Look here, Mr. Kulkarni.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have answered enough.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV:  
Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I think he has given every explanation, except the statistics corrected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not part of your question.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:  
Firstly I must thank you for not calling me just half a minute before the closing of the Question Hour.

I agree with the perception of Kulkarni Ji, although very soon he may be joining the ruling party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And he will repeat the same thing.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:  
Ramanand Ji will also agree that there is rampant corruption in the countryside. The leakage that takes place can be linked with by well-meaning people, but it cannot be really stopped so long as the rural

society is dominated by the rural rich and the struggle of the agricultural labourers are drowned in blood as in the State either of Ramanand Ji or Mr. L. K. Jha. So, that is a perception. There has to be a leakage. But I differ with Kulkarni Ji on one thing. This concurrent evaluation is really a good thing. There are problems in statistical analyses with samples, but the very independent agency..

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: There is a problem in the concurrent evaluation also.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:  
No; concurrent evaluation also shows...  
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ignore the interruption.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:  
I am trying to protect him from joining I the ruling party.

I appreciate the concurrent evaluation being done by the independent agencies. That is an innovation which is not followed in other departments and which may probably be followed elsewhere. But, Sir, I am still intrigued with the answer. What was the poverty line in 1983? When that NSS data was collected in terms of which poverty line were

I these calculations made? Was it 1960-61 poverty line or 1978-79 poverty line or 1983-84 poverty line. That is part (a) of my question.

Part (b) of my question is this. One of the problems is that we try to classify in terms of household income. It is well known that family sizes at the bottom rung and at the very top rung are larger than the average family sizes in the country. Therefore, the classification should be in terms of per-capita income. In our rounds along with the public Accounts Committee I have discovered that it is based on averages. Somebody

is earning Rs 6, 400 and one-member family should not be considered as a family below the poverty line. You give us information in household or family terms, but the criteria of selection should be per-capita income of the family to really handle the problem of poverty. Would the Minister agree to it? That is my 1 part (b) of the question. And part (c) of my question is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:  
It is a very relevant thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:  
We had been to the North East. Please forgive me, it is a very relevant question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two minutes are over. Mr. Minister.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: This is a very important question. In Nagaland and Manipur there are no banks...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give the floor to someone else. Please sit down. You write to him and get reply.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : यह प्रश्न जो उन्होंने किया था कि किस साल के आधार पर आपने पावर्टी लाइन बेस किया है : वह हमारा नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे जो 1983 का है उस पर बेस है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारा जो नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे है उसमें हम क्या करते हैं। हमने गरीबों को ... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : भाषण नहीं करो ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामानन्द यादव : मैं जवाब दे

seems you are not prepared to listen to me. Do you want that in one word I should reply? Then will you be satisfied?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you are making speeches.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : हमने गरीबों को चार कैटेगरीज में बांटा है। destitutes, poorest of the poor, very very poor and poor. (Interruptions) You keep quiet. You have finished

your time.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:  
Which year?

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Sir, he

श्री रामानन्द यादव : यह इस साल का है। सैंवेथ फाइव इयर प्लान

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I am asking you about 1983.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : 1983 में हमारा था 3500। यह हमने पावर्टी लाइन फिक्स किया था और इसी के आधार पर एकट किया था कि 3500 हमारी पावर्टी लाइन होगी।

has not answered my point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. I am going to ask him a question.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:  
Right Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have not answered the point which was made by Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee that if it is based on family income, it will lead to distortion. Will you base it on per capita income? Have you any answer?

श्री रामानन्द यादव : फेमिली की इन्कम पर हम बेस करते हैं। जो फेमिली की साल में एनुअल इन्कम है उसी पर बेस करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point which Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee made is this: 'if you base it on family income, it leads to certain distortions in the assessment of the poverty line.'

Therefore, it is necessary that you base it on per capita income. Have you considered this ? Otherwise, you can say, you will look into it

श्री रामानन्द यादव : निमल चटर्जी जी के सजेशन पर सरकार विचार करेगी । (व्यवधान)

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : You asked a very pertinent question. For the destitute, it started from Rs 1 to Rs. 2265, for the very very poor from Rs. 2200 to Rs. 3500 and Rs 4800 is the cut-off point for giving assistance and when it reaches Rs. 6400, it is a cross over line of poverty.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, accepting for the present that the validity of the NLS. S. methodology is the established basis on which we can structure our discussions however controversial and however disputed that methodology might be, the disturbing fact as shown by the N. S. methodology itself in the Sample Survey No. 38 of 1983 (January to June 1983) whereas you are asserting that poverty has declined in the rest of India, this very N. S. S. relating to this very period says that rural poverty in Rajasthan has actually gone up. I am not entering into the methodology or the attendant controversy. I am asking specifically based on this very sample survey that the rural poverty in Rajasthan in that period has gone up. Therefore, my question is: why has rural poverty in Rajasthan gone up ? What are your findings about the factors that has contributed to that increase and what are you doing to eliminate it

श्री रामानन्द यादव : मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ कि रुरल पार्टी डाउन हो गयी है इन राजस्थान पार्टीक्यूलर ।

श्री जसवंत सिंह : यह तो बहुत बढ़ड़ हो जाता है ।

Sir, it is their facts and figures on which I am basing my question.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: In Rajasthan, it has gone no from 35 to 36 per cent.

क्या चाहते हैं कि बंद कर दिया जाय व पूँजीपतियों को इस देश में फायदा हो ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : कल किया है शाम को ।

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I really beg of you. It is a very serious question. I am not entering into a controversy about the Government's own methodology.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : सेवन्थ फाइव इयर प्लान की त्रिगर्निंग में परसेंटेज आफ पीपुल जो कि गरीबी रेखा ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The percentage of people below the poverty-line...

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: ... has been brought down,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then it contradicts your statement

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I appeal to you because the Minister is making such a mistake and he is deliberately repeating it. This National Sample Survey analysis shows that the level of poverty in Rajasthan...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, now under the rules, please write to me and I will have the answer corrected later. Now you proceed with the answer.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: In the beginning of the Seventh Plan, the percentage of poverty has gone down to 39.9 per cent. In absolute figures, it came down to near by

1 crore leaving 22 crores.

la the Sixth Five Year Plan, the people who crossed constituted 13 per cent. \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, you are not answering the Member's question. The question is whether in Rajasthan the number of people below the poverty-line has increased. His point is that poverty has increased.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV:

No, Sir. Rather poverty has gone up. {Interruptions} I am sorry. Sir, I correct myself. I am sorry for the wrong reply which I gave. यह गरीबी रखा

वहां जरूर बढ़ी है 33 परसेंट से 36 परसेंट

Central Government has written to the State Government to take steps to plug the loopholes which are there. The investment which we are making is not properly utilised.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, चूंकि सिद्धांतों में जाने से फायदा नहीं है इस लिए मैं एक ही प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से अपने अनुभव के आधार पर पूछना चाहता हूँ। गत सप्ताह मैं बिहार में मधुबनी जिले के दौरे पर था वहाँ यही तीनों सिद्धांत, ग्राम सभा को चुनने में कि कौन आये और दूसरा बेनीफिशियरीज की काउंसिल बनाने में, कहीं भी लागू नहीं दिखे। तीसरी बात जो सब्सिडी दी जाती है उसका भारी हिस्सा धूस में चला जाता है क्या मंत्री महोदय, इन तीनों बातों की जांच करवायेंगे। मैं प्रखंड का भी नाम दे रहा हूँ, बेनीपट्टी, मधुवापुर और बिस्फी इन तीनों में मैं स्वयं गया था। तो क्या मंत्री जी जांच करवायेंगे कि इसके आदेशों का कहीं पालन नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : जहाँ तक बेनीफिशियरीज के सिलेक्शन के संबंध में ग्राम सभाओं की मीटिंग का सवाल है, यह बात सही है कि अभी पूरे रूप से किसी भी राज्य में यह पद्धति अपनायी नहीं गयी है क्योंकि यह पद्धति अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले सरकारलेट हुई है।

अब इसको लोग फालों कर रहे हैं क्योंकि लूपहोल्स जो निकले हैं उनको प्लग करने के लिये हमने मैसेज सोचना शुरू किया है। उसमें सोचा गया कि बेनीफिशियरीज को इन्वाल्व किया जाये, ग्राम की पांचायत को इन्वाल्व किया जाये, बेनीफिशियरीज के सिलेक्शन में इसलिए थोड़ी देर हो रही है। We have written to all State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

Establishment of Wakf Boards in the States

\*64. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the efforts of the Central Government have been a success in establishing Wakf boards in those States in which such boards were non-existent;

(b) the names of such States in which Wakf Boards had been set up recently;

(c) the measures taken by the Central Government to protectee Wakf property from unauthorized and illegal occupation; and

(d) the total income and expenditure of the different State Wakf Boards during the last two years /

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b) Under the Wakf Act, 1954, a Wakf Board can be set up by the Government of a State/Union Territory. No State Govt is reported to have set up Board, recently under the Wakf Act, 54.

(c) Under the Wakf Act, 1954 the general supervision of ah the