

**Employment under the Rural Landless  
Employment Guarantee Programme,**

\*112. SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: t  
SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Central Government have  
sanctioned amounts for some projects to  
provide maximum employment under the  
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Pro-  
gramme;

(b) the nature of work in each State on  
which amounts have been spent so far; and

(c) the details of the work to be  
completed in each State during the current  
year under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C'HANDU-LAL  
CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c) A statement is  
laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

The Central Sanctioning Committee upto its  
meeting held on 11th December, 1984 have  
approved 288 projects involving an estimated  
cost of approximately Rs. 784.39 crores under  
the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee  
Programme. The Statewise position of the  
projects approved is given in Annexure-I.

The nature of projects sanctioned for each  
State and the details of the type of works to be  
completed will be evident from the sectorwise  
distribution of the projects approved as given  
in Annexure-II. The sanctioned projects are in  
various stages of implementation in different  
States/ Union Territories.

**Annexure-I**

*Estimated cost of projects approved upto 11-12-1984 under the Rural Landless Employment  
Guarantee  
Programme:*

Name of State/U.Ts.		No. of project approved	Cost of projects (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	2	7198.58
2.	Assam	3	1516.00
3.	Bihar	63	11227.37 2
4.	Gujarat	15	2985.90
5.	Haryana	5	598.465
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	449.46

+ The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Nand Kishore Bhatt.

I	a	3	4
7	J.&K	8	675.846
8.	Karnataka	9	3115.82
9	Kerala	3	3478.58
10	Madhya Pradesh	16	7565.20
11	Maharashtra	17	7131.16
12	Manipur	1	11.0
13	Meghalaya	1	46.32
14	Nagaland	1	10.00
15	Orissa	10	2994.005
16.	Punjab	11	810.0
17	Rajasthan	16	1797.55
18.	Sikkim	4	33.47
19	Tamil Nadu	7	6982.02
20.	Tripura	7	206.755
21.	Uttar Pradesh	67	13577.276
22.	West Bengal	12	5830.389
23	<i>Union Territories</i> A&N Islands		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh		
25	Chandigarh	1	4 57
26	D&N Haveli		
27	Delhi		17.27
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu		64.36
29	Lakshadweep		10.00
30	Mizoram		55.60
31-	Pondicherry		52.74
TOTAL :		288	78439.708

ANNEXURE-II  
Sector-wise percentage distribution of total estimated cost of projects approved under  
up to ZL.i2.i9S4

Nam	of States U.Ts.	Road projects	Minor Irrigation projects including drainage etc.	Const. of School building G Mahila Mandal etc.	Soil & Water projects	pro- j'cl»	of house for SC/ST	Other ponds developments of waste land drink-facilities	T<
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64-34		35-66					100
2.	Assam	72-89	2-46	23-88		078			100
3	Bihar	41-63	24-63	16-62	6-95	9-81		0.36	100
4.	Gujarat	41-06	20-25	14-08	2-44	5-01		7.26	100
5	Harayana	30-55	7-43	57-08				4-94	100
6.	H.P.	77-87	3.76		11-07	7-30			100
7	J&K	62-87	3 <sup>1</sup> 65		15-48				100
8.	Karnataka	43-76	18-58		6 94	30-72			100
9	Kerala	69-13	2-13				28-74		100
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50-73	9-45	13-23	4-05	9-66		12.88	100
11.	Maharashtra	62-66	30-70		5-52				
12.	Manipur	100-00							100
13	Meghalaya			100					100
14	Nagaland	100-00							100
15	Orissa	32-30	14-40	31-89	2074	0-67			100
16.	Punjab		9-15	H9 <sup>6</sup>		62-57		12-91	100
17	Rajasthan	54-91	10-14		3-69	31-26			100
18	Sikkim		38-42	61.58					100
19	Tamil Nadu	34-63	22-92		20-54		21.91		100
20.	Tripura	52-02	11-08		36.08			0.82	100
21	Uttar Pradesh	66-55	20-12	0-58	5-85	1.29		561	100
22.	West Bengal	87-96	17-59	3-38		0.11		0.96	100

	1	a	3	4	5	G	7	8	9
<i>Union territories</i>									
23	A&N Islands								
24.	Arunachal Pr.								
25	Chandigarh				100				100
3G.	D&N Haveli								100
27	Delhi	91.78		8-22					100
	G.D. & Dlu	100							100
29	Lakshadweep.	100							100
30	Mizoram	100							100
31	Pondicherry	100							100
TOTAL:		55.41		10' iG	6.27	5.47	3.22	3-88	100

SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the statement which is made available to us gives the relevant information and shows how great importance is attached to these two schemes. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has got any comparative formation as to the benefit which I been derived as a result of these schemes. It is all right that a provision has been made but we would like to know how much has been utilized. I would also like to know if he can enlighten the House as to whether any specific guidelines have been given. When we are abolishing the contract system, when we do not want to give work to the contractors, has the Government given any guide lines that the labour class should be organised and for that purpose, has any arrangement been made for the training of rural and landless workers, to form labour cooperatives?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-KAR: In terms of work done, here again if is mandays. So far as the question of assets created is concerned, there are many like minor irrigation project's, school buildings, ma-hila mandal buildings, soil and water

conservation and soil forestry. Sir, this is a long list.

SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: I want to know, when you are discouraging the giving of work to the contractors, whether you have issued any guidelines to the State Governments to involve the landless labour and other agricultural workers, to form labour cooperatives through which these works can be executed so that the benefit could go to move number of people for whom the scheme is meant.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-KAR: It is the objective of the Government not to give contracts to contractors to do this work. But wherever it is essential, the same is being done.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD RAY: You have already imposed the condition that contractors can never be employed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't answer that. Yes, Mr. Bhatt.

SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: I would like to know- from flip hon

Minister if he could give specific information about the amount utilized by the Madhya Pradesh Government and whether they have come forward with any further demand.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-KAR: The number of projects approved for Madhya Pradesh was 16 and the cost of projects was 75 crores and 65 htkhs of rupees.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: In 1984 the Centre sanctioned project costing Rs. 784.39 crores for the various employment guarantee programmes for rural landless people. It is a fact that due to unemployment the rural people are coming to cities for employment. They do not get employment in the cities and day by day they are creating slums in urban areas. I want to know what type of job guarantee they are having for the rural landless so that the rural people will not come seeking job in the cities but will get jobs in the rural areas. What steps is the Government taking in that direction? In this connection I want to know whether they are going to form a monitoring cell for this purpose to see that rural people are getting proper jobs and other facilities in the rural areas.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The criteria laid down for this particular scheme is, towns with a population of less than 10 lakhs will be entitled and mostly the rural people, the landless people will be encouraged by this scheme. It will not be applicable in bigger towns like the metropolitan cities. Therefore the total benefit of this scheme is meant to be given to landless rural people and not to people in the urban areas.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: I want to know how many persons have been given employment so far. You have spent Rs. 784.39 crores on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Yes, Mr. Ray you wanted to ask something.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD RAY: No, I wanted to impress upon the hon. Minister . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot impress upon the Minister. It is not the time to do that.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD RAY: But the question is not properly answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please sit down.

श्री तुलसीदेव नारायण यादव : सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो ग्रामीण भूमिहीन लोगों के रोजगार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के जरिये योजना चलाई जाती है और सरकार इसके तहत राज्य सरकारों को धनराशि देता है और खर्च राज्य सरकार करती है, तो राज्य सरकार के द्वारा इस पैसे का सदुपयोग सही ढंग से हो पाता है या नहीं। राज्य सरकार के द्वारा जो योजना चलाई जाती है उसका लाभ इन भूमिहीन ग्रामीणों को मिल पाता है या नहीं, जिनमें पिछड़े और हरिजनों की तादाद सबसे ज्यादा है और जो सबसे ज्यादा गरीब हैं, उनके हिस्से का पैसा उनको न मिल कर बीच में जो इधर उधर गोलमाल हो जाता है या जो भ्रष्टाचार के जरिये खर्चा होता है उसकी जांच कराने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई एजेंसी है या नहीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसका कोई मॉनिटरिंग करती है या नहीं कि इसका पैसा ठीक से खर्च होता है या नहीं ?

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : जो लैंडलेस एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम शुरू की गई थी 1983 में उसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से शत-प्रतिशत पैसा दिया जाता है। राज्य सरकार से योजना मंगा ली जाती है कहाँ-कहाँ पैसा किस तरह से खर्च होगा। योजना में अधिकांश इसी

बात पर जोर दिया जाता है कि इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिले जैसे सड़क बनाने का काम है, सिंचाई के काम हैं, मकान या अस्पताल बनाने का काम है वह किये जायें। जहाँ तक मानिट्रिंग का सवाल है वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी होती है और इस में कोई शक नहीं कि चाहे एन० आर० ए० में हो या इस में मानिट्रिंग को और सबल बनाने की आवश्यकता है। वैसे इस में पैसे का उपयोग अच्छा हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN; Question is over.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Concern over the indiscriminate use of pesticides in orchards and vegetable farms

\*102. SHRI KAILASH PATI  
MISHRA;

SHRI SHANKER SINH  
VAGHELA;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural scientists have expressed serious concern over the indiscriminate use of pesticides in orchards and vegetable farms;

(b) whether it is a fact that the farmers, are often prone to spray their vegetable and fruit crops with pesticides in excessive quantities in initial and final stages.

(c) whether it is also a fact that toxicity continues in a higher degree and for a longer duration in fruit and vegetables;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the toxic effects of some pesticides are prone to lead to blood cancer or diseases of nervous system; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the fruit and vegetables are scientifically test-

ed and also to properly guide the farmers in the scientific use of pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH); (a) Reports have appeared about the concern of scientists and others over the indiscriminate use of pesticides from time to time.

(to) The authorities under the Insecticides Act, 1968 have laid down the approved usage of the insecticides wherein the exact dosage is indicated and so also the waiting period. These are also statutorily required to be incorporated on the leaflets along with any insecticide container by the manufacturers of the insecticides. The extension functionaries of the Central and State Governments also provide necessary guidance to the farmers about its proper use. Besides, these insecticides are high value items which further inhibits any such indiscriminate or excessive use.

(c) No, Sir. The toxicity of pesticides residues reduces with passage of time and crop growth including on fruits and vegetables.

(d) The Registration Committee which includes an Expert in Medical Toxicology, registers an insecticide for import or manufacture in the country only after satisfying itself that the insecticide is safe to human beings and animals. If the insecticides are used in the recommended dosage, for the recommended purpose by following the recommended procedure, these chemicals remain safe in human beings and animals.

(e) Based upon the scientific testing of fruits and vegetables, the details of pesticides application are prescribed and those are statutorily incorporated on the leaflets accompanying pesticides containers. Further scientific investigations have been initiated under the 'All India Coordinated Research Project on Pesticides Residues'.