

Statement

(a) and (b) One study on 'Drug Use amongst Industrial Workers' was conducted for the Union Territory of Delhi. The study covered 16 factories in Delhi with a sample of 4000 workers.

2. Its findings reveal that a majority of the workers surveyed viz. 71.05 per cent did not use drugs at all, 10.43 per cent were regular users, and 18.52 per cent were occasional users (Tobacco was not included as a drug in the study, but alcohol was).

3. The findings also show that a number of factors were collectively responsible for the problem. Important amongst these were (a) strain of working in an industrial setting (b) lack of adequate facilities for recreation and (c) environmental and economic factors.

Appointment of Yoga Teachers in Schools

1902. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 814 given in the Rajya Sabha and state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to appoint yoga teachers;

(b) if so, who are the members of the Committee and what are their qualifications; and

(c) what is the number of yoga teachers likely to be appointed and what are their qualifications prescribed for their appointment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Selection Committee has been constituted to assist the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in selecting yoga teachers. It will not be in the public interest to disclose its composition.

(c) The number of yoga teachers likely to be appointed and the minimum

qualifications of candidates are being finalised.

Food-for-Work Programme in West Bengal

1903. SHRI SURENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team of Department of Rural Reconstruction was sent to West Bengal to study the implementation of the Food for Work Programme in that State;

(b) whether the team has submitted any study report; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement containing the main observations of the Study Team on implementation of Food for Work Programme in West Bengal is enclosed.

Statement

Main points in the Report of Study Team after visit to West Bengal

1. The Food for Work Programme was being run in three different names, namely, Rural Works Programme, Rural Reconstruction Programme and Food for Work Programme. While nodal responsibility of Rural Works Programme was of the Development Department, of the Food for Work Programme and Rural Reconstruction programme it was that of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department. The State Government was making sufficient provision of cash funds for rural works programme, but for the Food for Work Programme and Rural Reconstruction Programme hardly any such provision was made.

2. The works executed under the Rural Works Programme were to be of a durable nature. However, for works under the Food for Work Programme durability was not considered necessary. This impression was wide-spread particularly at the field levels.

3. Tanks owned by individuals were taken up for improvement under the Food for Work Programme, contrary to the Guidelines on the subject which lay down in the most unequivocal terms that only the projects of community benefit can be taken up under this programme.

4. Foodgrains allocated under the Food for Work Programme were utilised for the reconstruction of individual houses washed away during the floods. Also, Sand deposits on the fields of individual farmers were removed with the help of foodgrains given under the Food for Work Programme. Both these were contrary to the existing instructions.

5. The majority of works inspected by the team did not conform to the technical specifications and prescribed standards. The link roads in district Howrah were mostly very narrow measuring 4' to 8' the top. Many of these roads looked like village pathways. In this respect guidelines issued even by the State Government have been defied.

6. According to the Guidelines on Food for Work Programme, Steering Committee headed by district Magistrates/Collectors have to be set up at the district-level. Apart from district officers concerned representatives of the Zila Parishad or district Panchayats, all local members of Parliament and State Legislatures are members of this committee. The Committee is required to plan and approve the works to be taken up under this programme and watch the progress of its implementation. But these Committees have not been constituted so far in any district. The result is that there is no supervision, technical or administrative, over the works executed by the Panchayats. For this

reason works executed are of low quality and sub-standard type.

7. Neither the district level officers nor the blocks level officers have been assigned any responsibility for the supervision and monitoring of the works executed under the Food for Works Programme.

8. In the system being followed in West Bengal at present, the entire responsibility is left to the Gram Pradhan for the execution of works as well as the distribution of foodgrains without providing him necessary administrative & technical support. Distribution is through the coupon system. A novel institution of Job workers has been created for the distribution of coupons and execution of works.

9. A number of specific suggestions have been given in the tour note of the Study Team to rectify the various defects pointed out above for consideration by the State Government.

Stopping the Exploitation of Rural Poor

1904. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to identify the rural poor in the country according to the profession of occupation,

(b) what steps have been taken to stop the exploitation of the rural poor in the disbursement of grants, loans and facilities for establishing small farms and building houses; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have removed the condition of security deposit for giving loans and grants for the societies of rural poor and landless labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which has been extended to all development blocks in the country from 2nd October, 1980, it is envisaged that at least 600