

(c) what is the response of the States in this matter;

(d) whether there is any State in the country in which untouchability is not observed in any kind; and

(e) whether Government have any such machinery to eradicate untouchability completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Realising the inadequacy of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 a fresh enactment was made and the name of the Principal Act was changed into the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. This came into force on 19th November, 1976. The provisions of this Act have been made more stringent and the Offences have been made non-compoundable. The Central Government have set up a Special Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs, which monitors the working of the Protection of Civil Rights Act. The Governments in a number of States, with sizeable population of Scheduled Castes, have also set up Special Cells, for the prompt and effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. The Government of India have introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the machinery for the enforcement of the Act, under which assistance is provided to the State Governments. The more effective implementation of the Act is being vigorously pursued by the Government of India with the State Governments. The Government of India are also considering comprehensive Action Plan based on economic development supported by social and educational programmes for eradication of untouchability.

(c) 11 States have availed of the central assistance under Centrally Sponsored schemes for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. 16 States give assistance for legal aid, 13 States have appointed officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. 12 states have set up Committees at appropriate levels for formulating or implementing such measures. Government of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala have identified untouchability prone areas, 2 States have conducted periodic surveys of the working of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned the establishment of Special Mobile Courts for on the spot trial of offences under Protection of Civil Rights Act and I.P.C in five districts of the State. The matter is being vigorously pursued with other State Governments.

(d) The States and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland have reported that untouchability is not observed there in any kind.

(e) The Government is at present employing both official machinery and voluntary organisations for the eradication of untouchability. Voluntary organisations are given grant-in-aid for undertaking propaganda and publicity work for the removal of untouchability. The Government of India have recently undertaken a scheme under which grant-in-aid is given to the State Governments for creating special machinery and strengthening the existing machinery for effective enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and undertake other measures in this regard.

Industries for educated Adivasi youths

1135. SHRI PANDURANG DHARMAJI JADHAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the industries meant for the unemployed educated Adivasi youths;

(b) what are the facilities given to them for the purpose;

(c) what are the measures Government are considering to encourage these people in this regard; and

(d) whether there is any schemes under which financial assistances at low interest is provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Government have programmes to train and assist educated unemployed amongst Adivasi youth in setting up or getting employed in all types of viable industries in the production and service sectors.

(b) and (c) There are several programmes for providing financial and other assistance to educated unemployed for setting up industries in backward areas which can be availed of by educated unemployed Adivasis also. A statement of such schemes is attached.

(d) Yes. Mention can made of the Seed Capital Margin Money available to entrepreneurs, differential rate of interest programme and interest subsidy for engineering entrepreneurs, all of which provide financial assistance at lower rates of interest.

Statement

On-going schemes for financial and other assistance for setting up industries in backward areas, of which advantages can be taken by educated unemployed SC/ST and Adivasis boys also.

I. Area oriented programme

1. Concessional finance from financial institutions available to industrially backward districts.
2. Central investment subsidy available to qualifying industrially backward districts.
3. Transport subsidy applicable to notified hilly and remote areas.
4. Integrated Rural Development Programme (against the general rate of subsidy of 33-113 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 applicable to beneficiaries, the rate of subsidy for adivasi beneficiaries is 50 per cent under this scheme).

II. Training oriented programmes

1. Training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) Programmes.

2. Entrepreneurial development programmes:

- (i) In programmes conducted by the SISI, Indian Investment Centre, SIET etc. fully funded by the Central Govt, preference is given to candidates from Harijans and Adivasis;
- (ii) DC (SSI) ,un_s special ED Programme for specified target;; group for weaker sections including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which includes Adivasis to promote self-employment and entrepreneurial talent according to local needs;
- (iii) In all managerial training courses, SC/ST trainees are admitted free;
- (iv) In entrepreneurship training courses run by the SISI, 10 per cent seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates.

3. Assistance in drawing feasibility project reports and charges levied thereof.

4. Interest subsidy to engineer.

5. Seed money/margin money programmes for entrepreneurs.

(Normally seed/margin money is available to entrepreneurs to the extent of 10 per cent of their financial needs; in the case of Harijans and Adivasis, this has been liberalised to 15 per cent upto a maximum of Rs. 20,000 in each case.).

III Handlooms industry

A large percentage of weavers including adivasis are benefited by the RBI concessional scheme of financial assistance to the cooperative sector, training of weavers for upgradation of skills, common service facilities

provided at places of concentration of weavers etc.

IV. Khadi and Village Industries

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is implementing a scheme of integrated development of hill backward and tribal areas. Assistance provided under the scheme include training, distribution of improved tools/implements, equipments, supply of raw materials and marketing of finished products.

V. Sericulture

A large number of adivasis are engaged in sericulture industry particularly silk worm rearing activity. Since 1977-78 a programme of intensive sericulture development has been in operation in a few selected areas which benefit among others the adivasis.

VI. Differential rate of interest Scheme

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to weaker sections of the society for productive purposes including the artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The interest rate charged is 4 per cent and the maximum amount of the loan advanced may not exceed Rs. 1500 for working capital loan and Rs. 5000 for a term loan. In order to ensure that the weaker sections get their due share the banks have been directed that not less than 40 per cent of the bank credit should flow to the eligible borrowers from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

VII composite loan scheme

Under this scheme loans to artisans upto a limit of Rs. 25,000 are advance on liberalised terms. The loan will be advanced without insistence on margin against a credit guarantee cover. The rate of interest on loan would be 9½ per cent for backward areas and 11 per cent for other areas.

1136 and 1137. [Transferred to the 26th March, 1980.]

Construction of Missile Station and Military Cantonment at Gopalpur in Orissa

1138. SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHA-PATRO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the missile station and Military cantonment at Gopalpur in the district of Ganjam in Orissa is going, on as per scheduled programmes;

(b) if so, what are the probable dates of their completion along with their estimated costs; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE CHARGE OF PRIME MINISTER (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The project is to be undertaken in three phases and completed by 1991 at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.82 crores. Phase I, sanctioned on 31st January, 1979 is expected to be completed by 1989.

The land required for the project has been acquired. Water supply is being arranged through participation in a joint scheme, which is under implementation by the State Government.

Work for provision of minimum external services and essential accommodation for MES construction staff is in progress. Preliminary work including tender action on a few items has been initiated as per schedule.