

district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost indexation, (h) provision for the construction and improvement of Anganwadi centres (i) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT) and (j) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Childcare facilities in slum-areas

1371. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the action plan to create better child-care facilities in the slum-areas of the country for safety and security of children of working labourers;

(b) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has given some suggestions in the matter;

(c) if so, the details with an action to implement such suggestions;

(d) whether Government is aware that Odisha region has good potential both for wind and solar energy; and

(e) if so, what is the action plan of Government to exploit these forms of energy in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the "Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers", as a Central Sector Scheme, which provides day care facilities to children, including those in slum areas, in the age group of 0-6 years, of families with monthly income of less than Rs. 12,000/-. In addition to being a safe space for the children, the creches provide services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and emergency health care etc. The Scheme is implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women & Child Development and the Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), which is a national level voluntary organization.

Apart from the above, there are various Legislations such as The Factories Act, 1948, The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, The Contract Labour Act, 1970 and The Mines Act, 1952, which make it incumbent upon the employer to provide creche facilities for children of women workers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

(d) and (e) As informed by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, there is a good potential for exploitation of solar energy for both grid-connected solar photovoltaic power plants and off grid SPV systems in the State of Odisha. Grid connected SPV power plants of 13 MWp capacity have been set up in the State upto 31.03.2012. Standalone SPV power plants of 84.515 KWp capacity, 9882 solar lanterns, 5156 solar home lights, 5813 solar street lights and 56 SPV pumpsets have been installed in Odisha till 31.03.2012. The Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission for installation of 20,000 MW of grid solar power by 2022. Government is providing subsidy of 30% of the project cost limited to Rs. 81,000/- per KWp for installation of off-grid SPV system in the country including Odisha. A target of 200 MWp for off-grid SPV systems has been fixed for sanction from 01.04.2010 till 31.03.2013. By 2022, a target of 2000 MWp of off-grid solar application has been fixed.

As per wind resource assessment carried out by C-WET, Odisha has a wind power potential of 910 MW. Odisha State Government has announced last year a policy for development of wind power in the state.

Study on difficulties faced by working women

1372. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to find out the difficulties faced by working women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding violation of established norms for construction of hostels for working women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and