

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL):** (a) to (c). The Rajasthan Government have submitted a Memorandum to the National Committee on Drought Prone Areas programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) for inclusion on 20 blocks of Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Kota and Jhalawar districts in DPAP. A decision whether to include these areas or not under this programme will be taken after the report of the Committee is submitted to the Government.

**Allocation of Funds to States Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

2789. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to each State so far under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the grounds on which this amount has been given;

(b) the number of persons benefited in Rajasthan so far under this Yojana; and

(c) The details of expenditure incurred on the creation of permanent assets?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND**

**MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL):** (a) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) funds to the States/UTs. in 1989-90 were allocated in the proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country. As the application of this formula resulted in lesser allocation to smaller States/UTs. than the Central grant given under the erstwhile programmes of NREP/RLEGP operated during the year 1988-89, interest of such States was safeguarded by making additional adhoc allocations. The statement given below gives the State-wise allocation of resources under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

(b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is a wage-employment programme and is monitored in terms of employment generated in mandays. Rajasthan Government has reported that 346.50 lakh mandays of employment were generated under the JRY in the period from April, 1989 to end of February, 1990.

(c) In the guidelines issued for the JRY, the expenditures under the JRY are required to be incurred on creation of permanent and productive assets only. In the period from April, 1989 to February, 1990, an expenditure of Rs. 8379.63 lakhs is reported to have incurred under the Yojana in Rajasthan.

**STATEMENT**

Resource allocation under JRY —(1989-90)

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Resource allocation (including value of foodgrains and the State share)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19319.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	307.15
3.	Assam	5278.90

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<i>Sl No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Resource allocation (including value of foodgrains and the State share)</i>
4	Bihar	38711 91
5	Goa	387 75
6	Gujarat	7954 79
7	Haryana	2068 19
8	Himachal Pradesh	1153 50
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1682 74
10	Karnataka	12093 58
11	Kerala	6569 99
12	Madhya Pradesh	25618 79
13	Maharashtra	20993 90
14	Manipur	441 73
15	Meghalaya	458 13
16	Mizoram	187 41
17	Nagaland	504 99
18	Orissa	12655 81
19	Punjab	1608 60
20	Rajasthan	12594 24
21	Sikkim	197 83
22	Tamil Nadu	17659 64
23	Tripura	541 43
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51706 13
25.	West Bengal	21610 10

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Resource allocation (including value of foodgrains and the State share)</i>
26.	A & N Islands	164.80
27.	Chandigarh	40.77
28.	D & N Haveli	83.80
29.	Delhi	187.42
30.	Daman & Diu	52.40
31.	Lakshadweep	81.75
32.	Pondicherry	157.80
Total		263066.60

#### **Funds Under JRY in Hilly and Desert Areas**

2790. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special provisions have been made in Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for providing more grants in hilly and desert areas;

(b) if so, whether Rajasthan Government had requested that Jalore, Sikar and Ganganagar districts be considered for special grants under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(c) if so, the reasons for not considering these districts for special grants; and

(d) the time by which this assistance is likely to be given to these districts?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) to (d). The JRY funds to the States/UTs during 1989-90 were allotted in the

proportion of rural poor that live in a State/UT. Application of this formula would have resulted in allocation to smaller States/UTs., which would have been less than the Central grant under the combined programme of NREP/RLEGP operated during the year 1988-89. The interest of such States were safeguarded by making them extra ad-hoc allocation.

Inter-district allocation in a State/UT was decided by the Government of India on the basis of the backwardness index formulated on the basis of the percentage of agricultural labourers to main workers in rural areas, percentage of rural SC/ST population to total rural population and inverse of agricultural productivity defined as the value of agricultural produce but of each unit of land for the rural areas taken on the not basis in the weights of 20:60:20.

Inter-district allocation of funds was by and large done on the basis of the criteria indicated above. Special dispensation was, however, made in case of few districts which had poor resource endowment and were,