

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is whether the allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for dry land farming for Gujarat will be increased, as the land area of the State is quite vast?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this amount has been provided for 1993-94 and has been allocated for different items. The suggestion given by the hon. Member will be kept in mind for future.

SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has allocated Rs. 12 lakhs for biogas project in Gujarat in the current financial year. Sir, ours is an agriculture based country and the number of villages is very high in the country. Will the Government consider to increase this amount of Rs. 12 lakhs? Similarly, an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs has been allocated for gardening and horticulture. I also agree with Shri Dileep Bhai that the Gujarat Government has always done injustice to the Saurashtra region. I would like to know whether some separate funds will be allocated for Saurashtra in regard to these items?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the allocation provided for the year 1992-93 was Rs. 115.49 crores, but the actual amount spent was Rs. 126.82 crores. That means more amount was spent than the allocated amount. As you have asked, the amount may be increased for this year too, if possible.

SHRI SHANKAR SINGH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the basis of the State-wise allotment? Is the fund allocated according to the demand of the State Governments? Besides this, what machinery the Government has to monitor the accounts of the State Governments about the utilisation of that fund?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: While allocating funds for any item, last year's report is seen as to how much amount was spent on that item and then the draft plan is prepared for

the coming year accordingly.

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at several places in Gujarat, the land level is higher than the level of the dam so that water does not reach these places on its own, that is why there are lift irrigation schemes. There are 12 dams in Sabarkantha, where the land is at higher level and so these places cannot be irrigated. In response to the funds allocated for development of agriculture in Gujarat, has the Government made some special provision for the lift irrigation scheme to face the particular problem so that the land at higher level can also be irrigated?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: There is only one scheme for minor irrigation project and besides that, there is no other scheme.

[English]

Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme

*827. **SHRI PROBIN DEKA:**
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered under the **Integrated** Handloom Village Development Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned so far by the Union Government in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the States where this scheme is being implemented;

(d) the time by which this Scheme is likely to be implemented in the remaining States; and

(e) the target fixed to cover more villages under this Scheme during the eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VE-
NKAT SWAMY): (a) to (e). A statement is
laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) A statement is enclosed as Annex-
ure-1

(b) A statement is enclosed as Annex-
ure-II

(c) The scheme is available for all the

States/UTs

(d) On receipt of comprehensive pro-
posals from the State Governmenst and
evaluation of their viability the central assis-
tance is sanctioned to them for implementa-
tion of the projects. The scheme is available
for implementation in VIII Plan.

(e) No State-wise targets have been
fixed. About 100 villages will be covered
under the scheme during the VIIIth Five Year
Plan.

ANNEXURE-I

Villages approved during 1991-92 & 1992-93 under Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme

1991-92

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of villages	Name of the Villages	Name of the Districts
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	2	Kuihati & Baghora	North Lakhimpur and Kamrup
2.	Orissa	3	Bajpur, Jhilmunda & Kendupali	Sambalpur, Puri and Bolangir
3.	Tripura	1	Nabinagar	Tripura West
4.	maharashtra	1	Andhalgaon	Bhandara
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Dhoti	Chhindwara
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Aujhali, Achalgarhi & Sirkha	Azamgarh, Gazhiabad and Pithoragarh
7.	Karnataka	1	Hiremannur	Dharwad
8.	Manipur	1	Leimaram	Bishnupur
9.	West Bengal	1	Dangalsa	Midnapur
10.	Rajasthan	1	Osian	Jodhpur
11.	Bihar	1	Basudeopur	Madhepura

1992-93

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of villages	Name of the Villages	Name of the Districts
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Orissa	1	Manijunga & Mahammepur	Cuttack
2.	Karnataka	1	Tawaragere	Raichur
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Khoti, Kataru	Bilaspur & Mandi
4.	Tamil Nadu	2	Villagam, Pedupetta	Changai-MGR Distt., & South Arcot
5.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Jandrapeta, Muri, Epurupalem & Armoor	Chirala/Prakasam, East Godavari Prakasam & Nizamabad
6.	Assam	2	Namdangia Dola Kakharia & Patgaon	Sibasagar & Kokrajhar
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Uldan & Mithwzra	Jhansi & Barabanki
8.	Kerala	1	Peruvemba	Palakkad
	Total	31		

ANNEXURE-II

Statement showing the fund sanctioned to various State Governments for implementation of Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme

1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned
1	Maharashtra	8.70
2	Karnataka	10.00
3	Assam	20.00
4	Orissa	27.00
1992-93		
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.00
2	Assam	31.25
3	Himachal Pradesh	5.00
4	Karnataka	6.00
5	Kerala	10.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	10.00
7	Orissa	30.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Amount sanctioned

S. No. Name of the State

8.	Manipur	6.35
9.	Rajasthan	12.50
10.	Tripura	10.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	22.50
12.	Uttar Pradesh	60.00
13.	West Bengal	6.00

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Mr. Speaker, Assam is very rich in handloom products. In the rural areas of Assam, every household is having handloom of their own. Sualkuchi in Assam is the largest village in Asia and the handloom products of that village has earned name and fame all over India and abroad. Specially the Muga and Endi Silk of that village is of very good quality. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the village Sualkuchi in the district of Kamroop of Assam is going to be covered under the Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan Period or not.

[*Translation*]

SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir I have stated in my reply that the one or two villages of those States will be fully developed. In which Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme is being implemented. 800 villages will be covered during the eighth five year plan and as soon as the states sends proposals the scheme is implemented in those states. The same is being done with Assam also. As soon as the State Government sends proposal for its villages, it will be taken up.

[*English*]

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: I would like to know whether the villages to be covered under the Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme during the financial year 1993-94 have been selected so far. If so the details thereof and if not by which time they are expected to be finalised. I would also like to know whether the Government of Assam has submitted any scheme for the year 1993-94; if not, the reasons thereof.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENAKT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are going to implement the scheme proposed by the Assam Government for 1992-93.

[*English*]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: May I know through you from the hon. Minister whether the Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme includes loom also. If so, what are the criteria for the selection or identification of the villages for the development under this scheme. Manipur is regarded as a handloom producing State and each and every village, including tribal villages, in the hilly areas have got these looms. I would like to know, when identifying the villages, whether loom looms also are covered.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are going to take-up the scheme proposed by the Manipur Government. The scheme will be fully implemented.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I find from the annexures to the reply that Bihar has been sanctioned only one village in 1991-92 and no village in 1992-93: Even in 1991-92 the sanction remained on paper because not a penny has been released to Bihar in 1991-92 or in 1992-93. I know that the scheme has no Statewise allocation and it depends upon the proposals received from various State Governments. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether more proposals were received from the Government of Bihar during 1991-92 and 1992-93 which for some reasons are not accepted by the Central Government or whether only one proposal was received, and if that be so why has that remained unfinanced.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker Sir, it is true that the Bihar Government has sent only one scheme and it is being implemented. If they send more schemes the Government will certainly take-up.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Why fund was not provided for that scheme?

MR. SPEAKER: The fund was not provided for that single scheme and why it is so?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Funds have been provided.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Funds have not been provided for the 1992 scheme as has been stated by you.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I will look into it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any difference of opinion, you can check up and inform the Member.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: The Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme was started in the villages to eradicate the rural unemployment. In the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, there are some voluntary organisations which also help in this regard. The hon. Minister has stated that funds are allocated after the State Government sends or recommended the proposals. I would like to know whether these voluntary organisations, which are making efforts to eradicate the rural unemployment through village handlooms, can also send proposals for such schemes and whether funds will be provided to them? Besides this, I would also like to know how it is assessed that they are properly utilising the funds or not?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: The State Government sends proposals through co-operative society and federation. We provide the funds to the State Government. It further allocates it to the federation. It is for the State Government to look into any matter pertaining to mis-utilisation of funds.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: You act on the recommendations of the State Government..

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that it is not given by them.

SHRI MANIKRRO HODLYA GAVIT: Under this scheme, tribals in the tribal areas weave carpets. They get very less funds. They are weaving carpets on behalf of a village institution. In the circumstances, is the Government considering to expand this work by providing more funds?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: If the State Government sends proposal in this regard, more funds will be provided to them.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Firstly I would like to know the main features of this **Integrated** Handloom Village Development Scheme. Secondly, in Meghalaya, in East Garo Hills District, West Garo Hills District and South Garo Hills District; and in Ri Bhoi District, we have a number of handloom weavers. Thousands of them are depending on handlooms for their livelihood. But, it is very strange that there is no mention at all of Maghalaya in the Annexure II of the Answer. Is it because the State Government did not request for help or may we know the reasons for it?

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Actually, the State Government submits proposals and we sanction them accordingly, if Meghalaya has not submitted any, we will ask why has it not submitted a proposal, and if it has submitted, we will definitely do that.

MR. SPEAKER: What are the features of the scheme?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I have explained it in my reply. For example, if there are more than 100 weavers in the entire village, then assistance will be provided for

development. Thread and looms should also be provided to them. We have made schemes for the State Governments.

[*English*]

Child Labour

*830. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether ILO and UNICEF have organised any drive against child labour in India;

(b) whether any conference was held by these bodies in India recently;

(c) if so, the details of the deliberations; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (P.A. SANGMA):

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

ILO is financing an 'International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour' (IPEC) in which India is one of the participating countries. The objective of elimination of child labour also has the support of UNICEF and financial assistance for an advocacy programmes for the purpose has been provided under their Master Plan of Operation for India.

With the co-operation of the International Labour Organisation and UNICEF a number of conference have been held from time to time. These conferences have deliberated on the various issues relating to child labour such as enforcement of existing laws, awareness generation through media efforts, occupational health and safety etc. A workshop on hazards to safety and health of working children was held under the IPEC within the framework of the Thirteenth World

Congress on Occupational Safety and Health (fourth to eighth April, 1993).

The recommendations and conclusions of these conferences and workshops are being used by Government in policy formulation as well as programme implementation.

SHRI N. DENNIS: In the answer it is stated that the financial assistance is extended by the international organisations like the ILO and UNICEF, for the elimination of child labour in our country. May I know the quantum of assistance being extended to us and whether any common programme is sorted out for the utilisation of the amount?

SHRI P.A. SANGAMA: Sir, at the moment we have launched one programme assisted by ILO, which we call as International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour. This was launched on the 20th of January, 1993. Under this programme we are getting assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.97 crores from ILO. We have constituted a National Steering Committee and this Committee as invited applications from the non-Governmental organisations because this programme has to be implemented through the voluntary agencies. They have submitted their applications to the State Governments. We have got about 100 applicants from different voluntary organisations and they are being screened by the National Steering Committee. And, it will be finalised soon.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, child labour is one of the unpleasant practices in our country. India has the highest number of child labourers, about one-third of the total number of child labourers in the world, though there are several legislations and Constitutional provisions against the child labour they are not practised and they are flouted. So, under the prevailing socio-economic condition it is not practicable to eliminate child labour immediately. Parents cannot prevent them and even the Government cannot eliminate the child labour immediately.