

[Translation]

Rural Industrialization

3709. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) (including Technical Back up Services) for Small Scale Industries in rural and backward areas is not becoming successful;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps being taken to make it a success;

(c) whether the aim of rural industrialization is to provide employment to all by 2000 AD; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The scheme of Intergrated Infrastructural Development (IID) (including Technological back-up services) for small scale industries in rural/backward areas was launched in March 1994. Fifteen projects have been sanctioned so far. They are in various stages of implementation. In the case of some projects, some units have started production. However, the minimum gestation period will be unavoidable on account of construction work of roads, drainage, power distribution etc. Entrepreneurs also take some time to set up their units. The project sanctioned are being monitored regularly and steps are being taken to expeditiously implement the projects.

Projects are sanctioned after the selection of locations, identification of suitable implementing agencies by State/UT Governments and appraisal by the Small Scale Industries Development Bank of India. The project formulation, land acquisition and appraisal of projects taken some time. After the sanction of the projects the formalities like loan agreements, State Government guarantees etc. are also time consuming. These aspects are also being monitored to cut down the delay.

State Governments who have not submitted the projects so far are being requested to firm up their proposals.

(c) and (d). The employment strategy of the VIII Five Year Plan has been formulated as a part of a 10 year medium term perspective of achieving the goal of near full employment by 2002 AD. The Eighth Five Year Plan strategy envisages generation of additional employment opportunities through faster growth of employment intensive sectors and activities like agriculture, Agro and rural infrastructure, the rural non-farm sector, small and decentralised manufacturing sector, educational and health services, especially in the rural areas, the urban informal sector and services. Continuation of this strategy in the period 1997-2002 is expected to progressively increase employment levels to take care of the backlog of employment and attain the goal of near full employment by 2002. The employment strategy

of the Eighth Plan and that envisaged for the later period recognise the importance of rural industrialization in providing near full employment by 2002 AD.

Promotion of rural industries is one of the major policy objectives for generating income and employment in rural areas. This is being achieved by the organisations like the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Coir Board and Sericulture. Besides, about 40% of Small Scale Industries are in backward/rural areas. The scheme of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana envisages to provide employment to one million persons in urban and rural areas. Realising the employment potential in Khadi and Village Industries sector, the High Power Committee, Constituted under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister of India, recommended creation of additional 2 million jobs. Similarly, actions are being taken to boost employment in Small Scale Industries Sector.

N R Y to Pavement Dwellers

3710. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes sanctioned by the Government under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana for providing night-shelters and sanitation facilities to the pavement dwellers during the past three years till date in the country, specially in Gujarat;

(b) scheme-wise/state-wise details of the Central assistance provided during the above mentioned period; and

(c) the state-wise number of persons benefitted by these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA) : (a) to (c). The Nehru Rozgar Yojana does not provide for night shelter and sanitation facility for urban footpath dwellers. However there is an independent Centrally sponsored scheme named as 'Shelter and Sanitation Facility to Urban Footpath Dwellers'. Under this scheme, Central Subsidy @ Rs.1000/- per beneficiary is released to implementing agencies through HUDCO for construction of night shelters with community toilets/baths. Central subsidy @ Rs.350/- per user per seat is also provided for construction only of 'Pay and Use' toilets in urban areas where construction of a night shelter is not contemplated.

State-wise/year-wise details of projects sanctioned by HUDCO during the last 3 years i.e. 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 (as on date) are given in the enclosed statement.