

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). The Power Policy is reviewed from time to time keeping in view the changing requirements. The Government have, inter-alia, initiated the following measures to meet the demand of power in the country :

- (i) Capacity addition programme including encouragement to the private sector to invest,
- (ii) Renovation and Modernisation programme,
- (iii) Demand side management,
- (iv) Improvement in Plant Load Factor,
- (v) Reduction in transmission and distribution losses, and
- (vi) Effective utilisation of generation by transfer from surplus region to deficit region through inter-regional links.

#### Poverty Alleviation Programme

\*106. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI PRADEEP BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated in respect of poverty alleviation programmes to different States and Union Territories during 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) whether it is a fact that substantial amount of the outlay for poverty alleviation and development programme remains unutilised;

(c) if so, the State-wise outlay which remained unutilised during the financial year 1995-96 and how does it compare with the amount unutilised during the financial year 1994-95;

(d) the reasons therefor;

(e) the overall impact on the poverty alleviation and development programmes on account of the non-utilisation of the outlay; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The Statewise allocation of funds during 1994-95 and 1995-96 for major rural poverty alleviation programmes namely (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is given in the attached Statement I. The availability of funds for urban poverty alleviation programmes namely Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme (PMIUEP), is given in the attached Statement-II.

(b) The programme-wise utilization expressed as a percentage of total funds available (annual releases plus the unspent balance at the commencement of the year) for major programmes is given in the table below :

	Utilization of Funds as % of total funds available	
	1994-95	1995-96
Integrated Rural Development Programme	73.33	72.95
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	78.78	77.12
Employment Assurance Scheme	69.59	64.00
Nehru Rozgar Yojana	70.93	109.40

Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme (PMIUEP) was launched in November 1995.

(c) The amount of unutilized funds for each programme (Statewise) during 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given in Statement - III.

(d) The main reasons for unutilised funds under major rural poverty alleviation programmes are (i) delayed release of funds by the Central Government on account of late submission of the audited statement of accounts by the implementing agency; (ii) delayed submission of expenditure/utilization certificates; (iii) delayed release/non-release of matching share by the State Governments. In the case of urban poverty alleviation programmes, particularly Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) and Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) which are components of Nehru Rozgar Yojana funds remained unutilized due to delayed release/non-release by banks.

(e) Unutilized funds at the end of any one year are carried forward as the opening balance for the implementation of the programme in the next year, this would alleviate adverse impact on poverty alleviation programmes on this account.

(f) To ensure maximum utilization of financial resources under major rural poverty alleviation programmes (i) funds are being released directly to the implementing agencies i.e. the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in most States; (ii) Furthermore, in order to streamline and minimise the delay in the transmission of funds a system of telegraphic transfer to the DRDAs has been introduced. In the limited cases where funds released to States, release advices are sent through fax messages to the Reserve Bank India; (iii) The Central Government has also been expediting the State Governments to ensure timely submission of the utilization certificates and audited statements of accounts, to circumvent delay in the release of funds; (iv) At the time of the Annual Plan exercise conducted in the Planning Commission with

the State Governments, an attempt is made to ensure adequate provision of outlay for the major Centrally Sponsored rural poverty alleviation programmes in the State's Plan, to enable them to provide their matching contribution.

- For the urban poverty alleviation programmes, in the context of the NRY (i) a High Committee on Institutional finance has been constituted to expedite the release funds from banks for SUME and SHASU; (ii) At the State and District level Urban Development Agencies have been set up for more effective implementation of the programme; (iii) Furthermore, to ensure maximum utilization of the total funds under NRY, funds are being relocated from those States which

are unable to utilise their allocations, to the better performing States.

In a recent Conference of Chief Ministers of Basic Minimum Services it was agreed that in the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the areas of urban and rural poverty alleviation and employment, the States would be given greater involvement, freedom and flexibility. In addition, the Government is to review all anti-poverty programmes with a view to redesigning and strengthening them to ensure generation of more employment, creation of productive assets and imparting of skills to the poor, in order to enhance their income levels and to bring them above the poverty line.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Allocation of funds (Centre + State) under major rural development programmes during 1994-95 and 1995-96*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No. States/UTs		IRDP		JRY		EAS*	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8344.00	8336.41	33343.71	34529.69	12987.50	18187.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	623.00	623.43	322.51	322.51	1200.00	2323.75
3.	Assam	2747.00	2743.50	8921.21	10342.01	5790.00	10025.00
4.	Bihar	16252.00	16218.24	70386.81	73436.21	12987.50	20287.50
5.	Goa	142.00	141.87	348.46	348.46	-	-
6.	Gujarat	3063.00	3059.22	13835.36	13470.93	4475.00	8712.50
7.	Haryana	736.00	735.33	2389.61	2770.19	3600.00	4150.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	240.00	239.78	1107.26	1107.26	625.00	562.50
9.	J and K	1000.00	999.09	3103.75	2676.25	3687.50	8425.00
10.	Karnataka	5603.00	5594.91	22911.44	23446.94	8187.50	13712.50
11.	Kerala	2038.00	2036.15	6620.11	7674.44	1700.00	2312.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10573.00	10565.39	49583.34	47403.58	18170.00	28675.00
13.	Maharashtra	9096.00	9087.73	39760.18	39325.20	9027.50	14325.00
14.	Manipur	450.00	449.59	413.36	413.36	1237.50	1125.00
15.	Meghalaya	478.00	477.57	483.68	483.68	800.00	312.50
16.	Mizoram	201.00	201.82	203.75	203.76	2000.00	1500.00
17.	Nagaland	337.00	335.69	518.46	518.46	1400.00	2600.00
18.	Orissa	6769.00	6763.85	29128.18	29464.45	9855.00	14325.00
19.	Punjab	523.00	521.53	1699.26	1969.93	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	4393.00	4388.01	18835.61	18810.26	12375.00	17537.50
21.	Sikkim	56.00	55.95	188.76	188.76	200.00	412.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	7543.00	7537.14	27752.94	30758.29	4927.50	10512.50
23.	Tripura	643.00	641.42	536.90	536.90	2272.50	1950.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20335.00	20316.50	74376.76	81799.68	13737.50	19450.00
25.	West Bengal	7478.00	7472.20	30410.53	31985.78	9622.50	11550.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	A and N Islands	71.00	70.94	152.70	152.69	40.00	40.00
27.	D and N Haveli	15.00	14.99	82.89	82.88	20.00	30.00
28.	Daman and Diu	28.00	27.97	48.83	48.83	0.00	20.00
29.	Lakshadweep	7.00	6.99	76.55	76.55	100.00	100.00
30.	Pondicherry	58.00	57.95	149.47	149.48	-	-
All India		109822.00	109721.16	437692.38	454497.41	141025.00	213163.75

\* Total funds released (Centre + State). No Statwise allocations are made under EAS, as it is a demand-driven scheme

### STATEMENT-II

*Funds available under major urban poverty alleviation programmes during 1994-95 and 1995-96.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs	NRY*		PMUPEP**
	1994-95	1995-96	1995-95
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	738.01	652.42	980.58
Arunachal Pradesh	46.65	66.66	68.11
Assam	259.20	197.17	265.94
Bihar	584.09	647.50	819.37
Goa	16.42	16.41	90.00
Gujarat	257.76	295.76	583.59
Haryana	166.52	148.64	183.03
Himachal Pradesh	77.92	79.92	87.57
J and K	89.48	96.21	136.22
Karnataka	569.26	322.27	634.59
Kerala	351.97	212.42	263.20
Madhya Pradesh	853.05	714.00	772.87
Maharashtra	703.76	721.88	948.60
Manipur	87.03	81.02	48.65

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	18.29	34.08	38.92
Mizoram	32.77	30.30	19.46
Nagaland	14.58	5.83	108.65
Orissa	241.33	218.84	269.17
Punjab	288.53	144.84	306.30
Rajasthan	521.08	469.96	506.27
Sikkim	31.41	30.10	38.92
Tamil Nadu	936.09	823.74	1046.37
Tripura	32.35	28.35	19.45
Uttar Pradesh	2318.40	1641.89	1584.74
West Bengal	561.47	630.18	679.43
A and N Islands	14.51	9.90	50.00
Chandigarh	10.69	6.38	-
D and N Haveli	5.25	4.50	-
Daman and Diu	7.12	15.30	-
Delhi	30.00	30.00	-
Pondicherry	33.32	18.67	30.00
All India	9898.31	8404.14	10580.00

\* Centre + State

\*\* Central Release

### STATEMENT-III

*Amount of funds unutilized under poverty alleviation programmes during 1994-95 and 1995-96*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	IRDP		JRY		EAS		NRY	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1321.86	2070.65	4743.07	6119.38	1134.30	7072.26	(-)61.36	(-)76.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	285.97	326.25	149.66	97.02	501.02	868.22	19.17	28.05
3	Assam	2455.51	1318.39	2743.72	2810.09	3299.10	3501.12	(-)69.04	39.59
4	Bihar	9306.35	7029.48	29829.67	35570.38	7627.10	15013.48	582.09	(-)20.92
5	Goa	104.52	25.30	167.50	160.12	-	-	2.35	(-)7.64
6	Gujarat	(-)72.29	84.68	3185.65	4218.27	3125.07	6085.92	147.87	162.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Haryana	508.31	345.15	618.12	1049.12	1354.62	1689.90	21.79	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	111.47	(-)225.70	486.90	706.99	551.26	658.21	77.92	24.23
9	J and K	371.90	332.59	1395.00	1414.98	2258.95	3968.46	89.48	(-)10.53
10	Karnataka	2157.83	2765.16	5965.58	4921.78	3009.86	4577.45	431.97	(-)0.66
11	Kerala	284.85	695.45	(-)61.94	843.37	352.42	423.02	21.77	97.16
12	Madhya Pradesh	875.50	3696.83	12539.11	14266.44	4826.25	10549.59	367.11	(-)781.94
13	Maharashtra	3270.86	1931.51	12410.60	13485.74	4286.64	8316.15	300.64	12.98
14	Manipur	53.56	120.66	399.83	262.43	618.09	405.98	66.36	(-)20.79
15	Meghalaya	62.99	183.73	588.23	803.20	934.12	746.82	18.29	(-)23.23
16	Mizoram	18.67	8.22	17.18	(-)38.39	72.66	(-)451.21	(-)84.63	(-)6.69
17	Nagaland	125.54	355.56	220.40	705.69	349.98	1479.59	14.58	5.83
18	Orissa	1951.67	1793.54	11000.96	9851.77	2253.71	344.91	241.33	(-)117.00
19	Punjab	72.61	58.66	1863.95	2440.53	-	-	(-)15.67	(-)50.43
20	Rajasthan	1312.75	1158.54	5089.85	5711.39	5146.69	7914.13	45.80	(-)7.98
21	Sikkim	16.04	29.28	92.40	26.72	81.69	(-)284.12	31.41	(-)34.31
22	Tamil Nadu	2029.97	573.32	(-)2370.24	(-)1616.72	1517.43	4448.70	444.01	509.50
23	Tripura	(-)106.76	237.30	63.59	114.98	0.00	628.97	15.08	9.28
24	Uttar Pradesh	3268.46	7663.46	15241.13	18599.95	7689.35	10407.37	527.82	37.60
25	West Bengal	6722.19	6709.57	8325.98	9703.77	2849.53	4469.89	(-)404.71	(-)624.29
26	A and N Islands	15.70	(-)21.83	(-)8.56	(-)10.12	5.48	35.20	11.21	9.50
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)21.42	25.69
28	D and N Haveli	4.66	(-)6.66	1.93	62.67	20.33	30.16	3.43	3.05
29	Daman and Diu	16.34	14.05	37.61	46.70	1.54	8.49	7.12	(-)6.19
30	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.43	30.00
31	Lakshadweep	(-)4.07	0.75	15.97	61.97	114.06	169.73	-	-
32	Pondicherry	90.24	14.03	231.95	109.22	-	-	19.77	3.72
All India		36633.20	39287.92	114988.75	132499.24	53981.25	96178.39	2876.97	(-)790.09

[Translation]

#### Employment Opportunities

\*107 SHRI DATTA MEGHE  
KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have promised to pay more attention towards Rural Areas and Employment,

(b) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for faster development and generation of more employment avenues in rural sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERAN NAIDU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has been implementing several programmes for faster development of rural areas and generation of more employment opportunities. The major rural employment programmes are (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (ii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), and (iii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

The primary objective of the JRY is to provide additional gainful employment to the unemployed and under-employed rural poor. The secondary objectives include creation of sustained employment by strengthening the rural economic infrastructure. With effect from 2nd October, 1993, another major wage employment programme namely Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is also being implemented in backward blocks situated in tribal areas, drought prone areas, desert areas, hilly areas etc. Currently EAS is being implemented in 3206 such blocks in the country. EAS aims to provide assured employment of 100 days of