

the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Finalisation of schemes for Urban Development for the period 1990-1995 is a part of the exercise for the Eighth Five Year Plan proposals. However, in the Action Plan for implementation of Government programmes and policies for the year 1990-91 the schemes for Urban Development indicated in the statement given below will be taken up in 1990-91.

STATEMENT

The following schemes have been taken up in the Annual Plan 1990-91

1. *Urban Basic Services :*

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Basic Services was introduced in 1986 on a pilot basis. Now, it is proposed to implement a revised scheme of Urban Basic Services for the poor in combination with the scheme of Environment Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) which is covered under the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Sector.

A provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made for the revised scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor in the Annual Plan such as low cost water supply and drainage, affordable sanitation, provision of bathrooms and latrines, paving of streets and street lighting and provision of essential community facilities as also social amenities such as pre-school/non-formal/adult education, mother and child health care, nutritional assistance and other forms of group action for community welfare in the urban slums.

2. *Low cost sanitation for the liberation of scavengers in urban areas;*

The programme of Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers in Urban Areas aims at the total elimination of manual scavenging in 500 towns commencing from January, 1990 through a mix of subsidy and loans from HUDCO which should be available for all categories of income groups. Subsidies are to be provided to EWS and LIG categories and loans to all income groups from HUDCO through the State or Municipal agencies as follows;—

EWS — 45 % subsidy, 50% loan and 5 % beneficiary

LIG — 25% subsidy, 60 % loan and 15% beneficiary

MIG/HIG — No subsidy, 75% loan and 25 % beneficiary.

In order to ensure better financial discipline and coordinated utilisation of funds the grant portion will also be routed through HUDCO.

Provision of funds to the extent of Rs. 1.82 crores has been made in the year 1989-90 and a provision of Rs. 20 cores has been made in the Budget of 1990-91 towards the grant component for the programme. The corresponding loan component will be made available by HUDCO.

Supply of Cheap cloth to Weaker Sections

395. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to supply cheap cloth to weaker sections at economical prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any changes are contemplated in the scheme to make it more effective and beneficial to the weaker sections of the society; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Presently, Controlled Cloth produced by NTC Mills and Janata Cloth produced by Handloom Sector is distributed to the weaker sections of society, at affordable prices, with an element of subsidy. The average consumer prices of Dhoti, Saree and Long Cloth produced by NTC Mills were Rs. 6.21, Rs. 7.66 and Rs. 8.40 respectively.

(c) and (d). The Textile Policy statement of 1985 stipulates that the responsibility of production Controlled Cloth by NTC Mills has to be phased out by the end of Seventh Plan.

At present, there is no proposal to make any changes in Controlled Cloth and Janatha Cloth Scheme, which are found to be working satisfactorily.

Training Centre for Traditional Weavers

396. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for opening a training centre in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh for traditional weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present an Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is functioning at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The Institute conducts (i) 3 years Diploma Course in Handloom Technology; (ii) one year Post Diploma Course in Textile Chemistry; and (iii) 4 months short term training course in one aspects of the Trade namely Weaving, Dyeing & Printing and Designing. In the matter of selection of candidates for admission, preference is given to the candidates belonging to hereditary weavers families or those already employed in weavers families or those already employed in weavers co-operative societies.

Sick Textile Units in Uttar Pradesh

397. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of sick textile units in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Union Government have provided any special assistance under the scheme for the revival of sick units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Reserve Bank of India have classified the following mills in U.P as sick as on 31.12.87.

1. Modi Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.
2. Modi Carpets Ltd.
3. Madan Industries Ltd.
4. Mayur Syntex Ltd.
5. Amitabh Textiles Ltd.