

ritories and the North Eastern Council have set up State Councils and/or State Departments of Science and Technology to coordinate and promote Scientific and Technological activities at the State level:

I. *States*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Goa
6. Gujarat
7. Haryana
8. Himachal Pradesh
9. Jammu and Kashmir
10. Karnataka
11. Kerela
12. Madhya Pradesh
13. Maharashtra
14. Manipur
15. Meghalaya
16. Mizoram
17. Nagaland
18. Orissa
19. Punjab
20. Rajasthan
21. Tamil Nadu
22. Tripura
23. Uttar pradesh
24. West Bengal

II. *Union Territories*

1. Andman & Nicobar Islands
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4. Delhi
5. Lakshadweep

III. *North Eastern Council*

(b) Many of the State Councils have identified Science and Technology areas necessary for the development of their States and have formulated projects/programmes in the areas of Science Popularisation; Environmental Protection; Remote Sensing; Entrepreneurship Development and Encouragement to Young Scientists etc. Some of the States/Union Territories have prepared science and technology

plan/programmes as a part of their State Annual Plans and 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). Planning Commission has constituted a separate Working Group on "Scientific Services and Research" to discuss State Science and Technology programmes/activities and recommend budgetary allocations.

Ecological Balance

2433. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to protect the ecological balance of the hills;

(b) whether Government has given clear instruction to the hill States for the soil conservation;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government for the land and water management in the hill areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) is in operation since 1974-75. This covers states of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka and Goa. Under this programme special central assistance is provided to the states. The focus of this programme is on fulfilment of basic needs like food, fuel, fodder, energy, health, education and drinking water. In formation of policies, plans, programmes and schemes. eco-restoration, eco-preservation and eco-development is given due consideration.

(b) to (d). Guidelines have been issued to State Governments for the Integrated Watershed Management of the Hill Areas of which soil, land and water management are the key factors apart from afforestation, alternate energy and supply of fuel and fodder. The centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the catchments of

river valley projects, initiated in the Third Plan, at present covers 27 catchments in 17 States. The Integrated Watershed Management Scheme in the catchments of flood prone rivers covers 200 watersheds. The Seventh Plan aims at intensifying the soil and water conservation programmes with a view to checking soil erosion and land degradation as also enhancing the productivity of available land.

Schemes for Tribal Areas

2434. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare programmes taken up in the rural areas particularly in tribal areas, which are the most backward areas in the country;

(b) whether any special welfare programme for women have been introduced, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far the welfare programmes have been successful in rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects are the major programmes being implemented in rural areas including tribal areas. For the tribal areas specifically under the Tribal Sub-Plan which is a multi-pronged strategy for the development of the tribal people and tribal areas schemes under agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, co-operation, social services, forestry etc., are implemented. In addition, construction of houses for SCs and STs is being implemented since 1985-86 under Indira Awaas Yojana.

The IRDP guidelines provide that 30% of the total beneficiaries assisted under IRDP should be women. In 80 districts within the country, poor women are assisted through income generating activities under 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas' (DWCRA).

During 1986-87, under the programmes of NREP, and RLEGP, 695.78 million man-days of employment have been generated. Under Indira Awaas Yojana, so far 1,82,970 houses are reported to have been constructed. During 1986-87, 37.47 lakh families have been assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. During the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, 8.73 lakhs and 10.28 lakhs tribal families respectively are economically assisted.

Utilisation of funds under Tribal Plan/ Special Component Plan

2435. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of funds utilised by the various States/Union Territories under Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the States which have utilised these funds and the States which have not utilised the funds fully; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising the funds fully?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Information is given below in Statements I to IV.

(c) Only in case of four to five States/Union Territories there is under-utilisation of funds which is against only marginal and by and large this is primarily due to delay in implementation of projects.