

95. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
96. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
97. Indian Rare Earth.
98. Pyrite Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
99. Kudremukh Iron Ore.

**License for Sugar Factor at Bidar,
Karnataka**

10106. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka had sent any proposal for the grant of license for setting up of Naranja Government Sugar Factory at Bidar, Karnataka; and

(b) if so, when the proposal was received by Government and the time by which the license will be issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). One application for grant of licence for setting up a new sugar factory viz, M/s Naranja Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Distt. Bidar, Karnataka of 2500 TCD duly recommended by Government of Karnataka has been received through the Department of I.D. on 29.4.88 in this Department. this will be considered shortly by the Government (Deptt. of Food) in accordance with the guidelines issued for licensing additional capacity in the Sugar Industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan *vide* Press Note dated the 2.1.1987.

[Translation]

**Utilisation of Funds Allocated under
IRDP**

10107. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated under the Integrated Rural Development Programme are being properly utilised;

(b) the Central agency which monitors this information directly or through any State agency;

(c) whether it is a fact that the persons for whom the funds have been spent under this scheme are still living below the poverty line; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to modify the scheme in such a manner so as to ensure that its benefit actually reaches the poor people for whom it is meant for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The Audit Reports for implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) indicate that by and large funds allocated for the programme are being utilised for the purpose for which they are sanctioned.

(b) The Department of Rural Development receives regular progress reports regarding utilisation of funds from the State Governments. The Audit Reports on IRDP are furnished directly by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) to the Department of Rural Development.

(c) and (d). During the Sixth Plan period 165 lakhs families were assisted. The implementation of IRDP during the Sixth Plan has been evaluated by several organisations including Reserve bank of India (RBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning

Commission. As per NABARD and PEO studies about 47% and 49.4% respectively of the sample households for the evaluation studies had crossed the poverty line. After discounting the income on the basis of consumer Price Index for agricultural labourers as on February, 1984, RBI estimated that about 17% of the beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line. The Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP for the period January-September 1987 indicates that at all India level 61.04% had crossed the old poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 12.82% the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400.

The Concurrent Evaluation has also highlighted that about 91% of the beneficiaries assisted under IRDP were eligible at the time of selection. Thus, by and large, the benefit of IRDP is reaching the poor people for whom it is meant.

During the Seventh Plan period the strategy for IRDP is two fold. First, the gains made during the Sixth Plan are to be consolidated and those beneficiaries who were not able to cross the poverty line for no fault of their own are provided supplementary dose of assistance and second package of assistance is being provided to the new beneficiaries in such a way that they may cross the poverty line. The various measures taken to modify IRDP include diversification of activities to include new and innovative programmes, formulation of model projects on pilot basis for selected districts, delegation of powers for approval of Action Plans to the Governing Body of the DRDA, setting up of Internal Audit Cells at State Headquarters and various measures for simplification of loaning procedure and insurance under IRDP.

[English]

Implementation of Agrarian Reforms

10108. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long delay in implementing the agrarian reforms;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether judiciary is responsible for the delays in implementing such reforms; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that the delay is reduced to the minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Considerable work has been done in the implementation of various land reforms measures so far, in the abolition of intermediary tenures, tenancy reforms, imposition of ceilings on agricultural land holdings, consolidation of holdings and periodic updating of land records. However, since agrarian reforms are implemented within the framework of laws enacted for this purpose, the process inevitably involves adjudication of disputes through courts and certain delays occur on account of pendency of such cases in various courts. Among the reasons generally attributed to the delay in the implementation machinery, heavy litigation and insufficient number of courts, inability of the rural poor to fight cases, lack of awareness and organisation of the rural poor etc.

The implementation of land reform measures is reviewed at various levels from time to time and particularly in the Conferences of Revenue Ministers. On the basis of consensus arrived at in the two such Conferences held in May, 1985 and November, 1986, the following steps have been recommended to State Governments to cut down delay in implementing agrarian reforms: