

Child Welfare Measures during International Year of the Child

339. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the measures initiated by Government to deal with problems of child welfare in India as a part of the observance of 1979 as the International Year of the Child;

(b) what was the net impact of the observance of International Year of the Child on the future course of child Welfare activities in the country;

(c) whether the Indian Committee for International Year of the Child has submitted any recommendations regarding child welfare;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what decisions have been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A National Plan of Action for International Year of the Child was formulated by the Ministry of Social Welfare and approved by the National Children's Board. Action was taken by the Ministries of Government of India and State Governments on the basis of National Plan of Action which embodies and incorporates programmes in the fields of child health and nutrition, education, Social welfare, legislation, publicity and fund-raising. Accordingly, new programmes were launched and existing ones expanded in these fields with particular emphasis on health, immunisation, nutrition, supply of safe drinking water and enrolment of children in schools. National Children's Fund, National Awards for best work done in the cause of children, child-to-child programme, Food for nutrition programme are some of the new programmes. A Committee under the chairmanship

of Shri M. S. Gurupadaswami was set up to go into the causes leading to and the problem arising out of employment of children and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee has since submitted its report.

(b) The impact of the observance of International Year of the Child has been felt and recognised both in Governmental and non-Governmental sectors not only in generating and awareness but operationalising basic services for children. As a follow up, the Government of India is considering the formulation of a Perspective Plan for Child Development for the next 20 Years.

(c) The Indian Committee for International Year of the Child, a voluntary non-governmental organisation, has not submitted any recommendations regarding child welfare.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Plan for Rural Reconstruction

840. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any comprehensive plan for rural reconstruction;

(b) if so, the main details thereof;

(c) the total estimated expenditure of the plan;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to associate rural workers' organisations in the formulation and implementation of rural reconstruction programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major rural development programmes are:—

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme;

(iii) Desert Development Programme;

(iv) Small Farmers Development Agency Programme;

(v) Food for Work Programme; and

(vi) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e). The formulation and implementation of rural reconstruction programmes is basically the responsibility of State Governments. The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction has issued broad guidelines on the formulation and implementation of rural development programmes including the association of voluntary agencies in these tasks.

Statement

Central Outlays for Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, 1979-80

(Rs. in crores)

Programme	Central outlay (1979-80)
1. Small Farmers Development Agency including IRD in SFDA areas and minor irrigation programme in Non-Special Programme areas and for 2—4 hectares	56.89
2. Drought Prone Areas Programme and IRD in DPAP areas	44.44
3. IRD in CAD areas	13.10
4. Area planning for full employment	6.30
5. Desert Development Programme	9.00
6. Food for Work Programme	350.00
7. Training of rural youth for self employment	3.00
TOTAL	482.73

Payment of Royalties for Crude Oil

841. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of royalties being paid for crude oil to Gujarat State and other oil producing States;

(b) whether the royalty being paid to Gujarat State is less than the other States;

(c) whether Gujarat Government has requested for its increase; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Rs 42/- per tonne.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The existing rate of royalty on crude oil and casing head condensate is to be continued till it is reviewed in 1980. The State Governments concerned have been requested to furnish their views which they would like to be taken into consideration for the review of the rate of royalty, which are awaited.

Reduction of Sugar Quota to Card Holders from Fair Price Shops

842. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of sugar was reduced per card from the fair price shops;

(b) the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether large quantity of sugar was available in the open market at higher rates and;

(d) whether shortage of sugar still exists?