

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As per the returns of the Indian Companies, the earnings come to US \$ 18,75,212 for 1979 and US \$ 139,386 for 1980.

(b) Since separate accounts are not maintained by oil companies and international bunkering agencies for oil drawn by chartered fishing vessels, this information is not available.

#### National Policy for aged

1978. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to formulate a National Policy for the aged with a view to providing them security in their old age;

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose considering the desirability of formulating such a policy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The present policy of Government is to give Financial Assistance to the destitute aged under Old Age Pension Schemes operated by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. At present 24 States/Union Territories are operating schemes of Old Age Pensions.

#### Review of National Education Policy

1979. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKKA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the National Education Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Programme for nutrition to adivasis and economically weaker sections of Society

1980. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive programme for providing nutrition to Adivasis and other economically weaker sections of the society has been laid down by Government recently; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). A number of supplementary nutrition programmes are under implementation in the country. These programmes cover are under implementation in the country. These programmes cover tribal areas as also other disadvantaged areas. However, in many

cases, particularly in respect of those programmes implemented by the State Governments, separate information is not available of the coverage in the tribal areas. However, all these programmes are implemented in the tribal areas as also in other disadvantaged areas. The Balwadi Nutrition Programme is implemented through five national bodies one of whom i.e. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh implements the programmes in the tribal areas.

The details of the programmes are as follows:—

1. *Special Nutrition Programme*: This programme is being implemented to provide supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers living in the poverty stricken areas of urban slums, tribal and backward rural areas. This programme covers Adivasis and other disadvantaged people. Under this programme, 300 calories and 12-15 grams of protein for children and 500 calories and 20-25 grams of protein for mothers are provided for 300 days a year. The total coverage of the programme is about 7 million beneficiaries through 60,000 centres.

2. *World Food Programme*: This programme is operating in the States of Assam; Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, on the pattern of Supplementary Nutrition Programme. The programme is targeted to cover 20 lakh beneficiaries.

3. *Care assisted programme*: The Special Nutrition Programme is partly being implemented through food assistance from CARE. CARE assistance during 1979-80 was 2.86 lakh tonnes of food commodities to cover nutrition programmes for school feeding programme (148 thousand tonnes for school feeding programme and 138 thousand tonnes for pre-school feeding programme).

4. *Mid Day Meals Programme*:

This programme is implemented by the Department of Education to serve as an incentive to attract children from weaker sections of the society to schools and to retain them there. The programme is partly carried out with food commodities from CARE and partly with indigenous commodities. The coverage under the programme is 167 lakh beneficiaries.

5. *Balwadi Nutrition Programme*: This programme provides supplementary nutrition to the children in the age group 3-5 attending balwadis run by five national level organisations. The programme cover 2.3 lakh children. The programme is implemented by Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, one of the five national level organisations. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh implements the programme completely in tribal areas. The coverage of the programme by the Sangh in tribal areas is 14,900 children in 338 centres.

6. *Integrated Child Development Services Programme*: This programme includes an important component of supplementary nutrition for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers and offers a package of services consisting of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health care, pre-school education, etc. The object of ICDS is to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0-6 years. The programme is currently in operation in 200 projects (106 rural, 67 tribal and 28 urban) covering 5,94,393 beneficiaries in all, out of which 1,88,299 are in tribal areas.

7. *Food for Nutrition Programme*: This programme is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh till 31 March 1981 to cover infants, pre-school children, pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to weaker sections of society and the aged, infirm and

handicapped persons. This programme was introduced in January 1980 following unprecedented drought and later floods. The programme is estimated to cover 66 lakh beneficiaries in the country.

**चीनी उद्योग के लिए दीर्घावधि नीति**

1981. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए अत्यधिक क्षमता वाले चीनी, गुड़ तथा खांडसारी उद्योगों की मूल समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए एक दीर्घावधि नीति तथा प्रक्रिया बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्राम उपभोक्ता को इससे कितना लाभ प्राप्त होगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार चीनी का 'रक्षित भण्डार' बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन्) : (क) और (ख). सरकार इन उद्योगों के समन्वित विकास और सन्तोषजनक वृद्धि तथा इसके साथ साथ गन्ना उत्पादकों और मीठे के उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को ध्यान में रख कर हमेशा एक दीर्घकालीन नीति तैयार करने का प्रयास करती रही है । तथापि, ऐसी नीति तैयार करने में कई दबावों के अध्यधीन रहना पड़ता है क्योंकि गन्ना जो कि चीनी, गुड़ तथा खण्डसारी के निर्माण के लिए सांझा और प्रमुख कच्चा माल है, के उत्पादन, उपलब्धता मूल्यों आदि और इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन, उपलब्धता और मूल्यों में भी वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष भारी उतार चढ़ाव आता है जिससे इन बदलती हुए परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिए नीति पैरामीटरों में अल्पकालीन उपचारी उपाय और शस्थाई परिवर्तन करने लाजमी हो जाते हैं ।

सरकार ने चीनी नीति पैरामीटर के विभिन्न विकल्पों, अर्थात् पूर्ण नियंत्रण, विनियंत्रण और आंशिक नियंत्रण को अपनाना है और उसका यह विचार है कि दोहरी मूल्य नीति के साथ चीनी पर आंशिक नियंत्रण की नीति में मूलतः बदलती परिस्थितियों की जरूरतें पूरी करने का अपेक्षित लचीलापन है ।

(ग) चालू मौसम के दौरान 52 से 54 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन होने की आशा है जो कि वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लगभग प प्त होगा । अतः चालू वर्ष बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है तथापि, 1981-82 में गन्ना और चीनी के उत्पादन अपेक्षाकृत काफी अधिक होने की आशा है और इसलिए सरकार उस वर्ष में बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने के बारे में विचार कर सकती है ।

**बिहार की बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को केन्द्र के नियंत्रण में लेना**

1982. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश को 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान बाढ़ तथा सूखे के कारण कुल कितनी हानि हुई और देश को हुई इस कुल हानि में से बिहार को कितने प्रतिशत हानि हुई; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार बिहार की बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार का बिहार की बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।