

Implementation of ERRP in Orissa

4349. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scheme, known as ERRP, is being implemented in Orissa by apportioning some quantum of funds out of Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub-plan etc.;

(b) if so, whether this apportionment conforms to the guidelines issued by his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the number of families which have crossed the poverty line with assistance of ERRP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP) is a State plan scheme. There is a provision under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for dovetailing of assistance under state plan schemes provided the subsidy limits under IPDP is not exceeded. The Government of Orissa have also been utilising funds from the special central assistance to the special component plan and to the Tribal sub-plans to supplement the ERRP which is in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The progress under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP) is not monitored by the Government of India.

Import of Edible Oils

4350. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the State Trading Corporation to introduce a

new strategy in its edible oil purchase policy to break the international cartels operating in oil markets;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has asked the State Trading Corporation to import more edible oils in view of the continuous shortage of the same in the country;

(c) if so, the quantity of edible oils asked to be purchased during 1983-84;

(d) whether the cost of edible oils is increasing and the possibility of reducing the edible oil prices in country has failed; and

(e) if so, the main reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) S.T.C. was asked by the Government to examine the possibility of entering into short-long term contracts vis-a-vis spot purchases for supply of edible oils. However, the actual purchases were left to the commercial judgement of the State Trading Corporation within the parameters of the guidelines laid down by the Government in this regard.

(b) and (c) The quantity of edible oils to be imported during the current oil year 1983-84 (November-October) will be decided by the Government from time to time taking into consideration factors like demand for and production of indigenous oils in the country, availability of foreign exchange and price trend in national and international markets etc.

(d) and (e) The cost of imported edible oils issued for direct consumption through the Public Distribution System and to the vanaspati industry for manufacture of vanaspati has not been increased by the Government since February, 1982. The price of vanaspati is also stable. There has, however, been some increase in the price of indigenously produced oils on which there is no Government control. As a short-term measure more imported oils is being allocated to the States for public distribution

system and to the vanaspati industry for manufacture of vanaspati at a pre-determined price with a view to relieve pressure on the price of indigenous oils.

Release of Pending Quota of Rice to the State of Karnataka

4351. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quota of rice and wheat supplied to Karnataka during October and November, 1983;

(b) what were the reasons for delay in supplying the rice quota to the State during October and November, 1983;

(c) whether the December, 1983 quota has also been forwarded to the State; and

(d) what were the actual demands made and to what extent they have been met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Against the allocation of 40,000 tonnes of rice and 74,000 tonnes of wheat to the Government of Karnataka during October and November, 1983, the reported offtake is 39,200 tonnes of rice and 63,400 tonnes of wheat.

(b) The monthly allocations of rice for October and November, 1983 were made available within the validity periods which expired on 10th of November and 10th of December, 1983 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Against the demand of 40,000 tonnes of rice, 10,000 tonnes of wheat for Public Distribution System and 40,000 tonnes of wheat for Roller Flour Mills, 20,000 tonnes of rice, 15,000 tonnes of wheat for Public Distribution System and 22,000 tonnes of

wheat for Roller Flour Mills have been allotted to the Government of Karnataka for December, 1983.

Merger of NREP AND RLEGP

4352. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the newly launched Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are proposed to be merged in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, whether the funding arrangements to NREP is being financed by the Centre and States on a 50:50 basis while the new programme is wholly financed by the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry had sought the approval of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry for the merger of the two schemes in the Seventh Plan so that the Centre is directly involved in implementing the full programme;

(d) if so, whether Government have agreed for the same; and

(e) to what extent the amount will be set apart for this programme in Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (e) The Seventh Plan has yet to be formulated. It is, therefore, not possible to say at this stage as to what will be the shape and allocations of this programme in the Seventh Plan. During the Sixth Plan NREP and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are two separate programmes. NREP is financed by the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis while RLEGP is fully funded by the Central Government.