

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

**Deposits of Asbestos in Tamil Nadu and Mysore**

\*870. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether rich deposits of ore like asbestos have been found in Thimbam forests lying between Tamil Nadu and Mysore States, according to a past survey made by some experts;

(b) whether this survey report has been studied; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir. No deposits of asbestos in the Thimbam forests of Tamil Nadu have been reported.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

**Transfer of Ownership of Houses and Shops to Delhi Municipal Corporation/D.D.A. by Rehabilitation Ministry**

3565. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to transfer the ownership of houses and shops which have been handed over by the Rehabilitation Ministry to Delhi Municipal Corporation or Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the mode of recovery of the cost of the said property ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHANDILKAR) : (a) and (b). The only pro-

perty, the transfer of ownership of which to the Corporation is under the consideration of the Department of Rehabilitation, is the superstructure in the Lajpat Rai Market. The mode of recovery of the cost is also being considered alongwith the question of transfer of ownership.

**Evaluation of Rural Manpower Programme conducted by Programme Evaluation Organisation**

3566. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation of Rural Manpower Programmes was conducted by Programme Evaluation Organisation in 1967;

(b) if so, its main features; and

(c) whether the said evaluation helped the Government to reconsider the planning and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The findings contained in the report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation have been taken into consideration in formulating the rural employment programmes during the Fourth plan such as Rural Works Programme and Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

*Statement*

1. As against the Third Plan outlay of Rs. 150.00 crores, a sum of Rs. 19 crores only was made available to the Rural Manpower Programme. As a result, the State Governments could not plan and

service the projects systematically. The magnitude of the programme to be taken up over a period of time, should be clearly known to the State Government so that they are in a position to plan and implement the programme effectively.

2. Selection of certain areas did not seem to satisfy the selection criteria. In States like Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan though productive schemes predominated, the selection of the schemes had been made sometimes without taking adequate note of the possibilities of their implementation. Progress of some of the minor irrigation schemes was hampered in some States either because enough thought had not been given to their immediate feasibility or because of the rigidity of administrative procedures. Lack of proper coordination and active participation among the concerned technical departments was another problem noticed in some areas.

3. Association of Panchayats in most of the areas was reported to be satisfactory as far as execution and supervision of the schemes were concerned. However, their association in planning and selection of schemes was reported only from Babulgaon (Maharashtra), Kunihar (Himachal Pradesh), Dharamgarh (Orissa) and Gannavaram (Andhra Pradesh).

4. The role assigned for the Labour Cooperatives in the Programme has somehow not emerged satisfactorily. Either they had not been organised at all or where they had been organised no rural works programme was done through them. In view of their dubious efficacy, it will be advisable to go slow in organising new labour cooperatives. At any rate, there should be considerable flexibility with respect to the role of these institutions.

5. Data collected from selected labourers showed average employment on the project for 33 days during July, 1961 to April, 1962 and 32 days during 1963. During 1962, this average was still lower, *i. e.*, 17 days. If the tempo of work and creation of employment in the project area are to be systematically built up, administrative and executive methods and procedures will need considerable modification and streamlining. Decentralisation of authority, change in the methods, manuals and procedure are other pre-requisites for successful planning and implementation.

6. Selection of areas to be covered by the programme should be based on regular survey of unemployment and under-employment. This survey should furnish details regarding the periods of extreme unemployment and under-employment and the execution of the works programme should be timed accordingly. For areas so selected a master plan of works should be drawn up. This master plan should be all comprehensive and its scope should not be restricted by considerations of rural manpower projects alone and the funds flowing under it. The plan of works could be from the area development angle. Formulation of master plan would obviate the problem of piece-meal technical sanctions and secondly, it will dovetail the schemes taken up under Rural Manpower Programme with other programmes.

7. About 31 to 37 per cent of the selected labourers were cultivators and about 31 to 44 per cent agricultural labourers.

8. Majority of the selected labourers had come from villages located within two miles of the work-site. Majority of the labourers returned to their village after the day's work in the project. However, some labourers stayed either on the work site itself or a nearby village other than the village of their residence. It is found that the location of selected work-sites was quite suitable.

9. Employment was mainly provided to the selected labourers through outside project sources and this was true of the reference period as a whole as well as separately for busy and slack periods. The rural works programme has hardly lived upto the expectation of providing about 100 mandays of employment per labourer. The position in this respect does not seem to have improved over the years.

10. About 64 per cent of the selected labourers had come to work on the project because no other work was available. About 11 per cent had preferred the project work because of wage considerations while another 8 per cent felt that the payment of wages was comparatively regular on these projects as compared to the work outside location of projects was found to be the other important reason advanced by 8 per cent of the selected respondents.

#### Working of National Seeds Corporation

3568. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total quantity of seeds sold by the National Seeds Corporation of India during 1969 and 1970, year-wise, and State-wise and profit or loss made by it in the said years;
- (b) the total subsidy, grant or loan, granted by the Central Government to cover any loss incurred by the Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the number of seeds farms under direct management of the Corporation, State-wise;
- (d) the total production of seeds by these farms in 1969 and 1970, year-wise; and
- (e) the loss or profit made by these farms in 1969 and 1970, year-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation sold 77,600 quintals of certified seeds worth Rs. 2,52,78,125 and 14,696 quintals of foundation seeds of the value of Rs. 43,59,667 in the year 1969-70. The working year of the Corporation is from 1st June to 31st May. For the period 1st June, 1970 to the 31st May, 1971, the accounts of the Corporation have not yet been audited. However, it is estimated that total quantity of certified seed sold during the year would be nearly 1 lakh quintals and the sale price realised would be about Rs. 350 lakhs. The Corporation has also sold approximately 16,418 quintals of foundation seeds worth Rs. 58 lakhs. The information of the quantity of seeds sold State-wise is not available as the seeds are sold from the Regional Offices and each region covers more than one State. There is also Central sale point at Delhi from where seeds are sold to farmers all over the country. The National Seeds Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 25,05,447 in the year 1968-69 and made a profit of Rs. 26,370 in 1969-70.

(b) No subsidy, or grant or loan has been given by the Government of India to cover any loss incurred by the Corporation during the last three years. The Corporation suffered a loss only in the year 1968-69, during the last three years ending 1969-70.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation has three seed farms under direct management, as detailed below:--

1. Hempur	Uttar Pradesh
2. Nandikotkur	Andhra Pradesh
3. Yamunanagar	Haryana

(d) The Corporation produced the following quantities of seeds in the three farms as given under:--