

two million tonnes of iron ore annually from 1967. It is expected to handle 1.5 million tonnes of iron ore per annum for export from Daitari Iron Ore Mines from May, 1967 onwards.

(b) At present there is no regular production of iron ore from Daitari mines. Large scale production will start only in March, 1967 after the Ore Handling Plant is commissioned. The mines are being planned to produce on an average two million tonnes per annum.

(c) The Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under the State Government will be responsible for transporting the iron ore from Daitari mines to the Paradip Port for export.

Railway Hospital Nurses and Staff

1059. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for mass transfer of Hospital nurses and staff in general including trade union officials who are Railway Employees serving on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways; and

(b) how many of these belong to class I and class II Railway Services?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No mass transfers of staff have taken place either on the Eastern or South Eastern Railways. Staff have been transferred including some trade union officials under the extent orders of periodical transfers. Trade Union officials are not exempted from the operation of these orders.

Some Nurses also have been transferred from Calcutta area to other Divisions for administrative reasons in the interest of service.

(b) None.

Malegaon Powerloom Co-operative Associations

1060. **Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Malegaon Powerloom Co-operative Association recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Several representations have been received from Powerloom Associations in Malegaon regarding issue of licences under the Central Excise Rules and about closure of unauthorised powerlooms.

(b) These are under consideration.

Welfare Schemes for Denotified Tribes

1061. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has asked the State Governments to draw up comprehensive schemes for the welfare of the denotified tribes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have formulated various schemes for raising the educational and economic level of these tribes. An illustrative list of the schemes is given below. The schemes are further reviewed annually in the Working Groups Meetings consisting of the representatives of the concerned State Governments/Union

Territory Administrations, Planning Commission and the concerned Central Ministries and such modifications as are found necessary in the light of experience gained are made in the programme.

Centrally sponsored Schemes relating to the welfare of Denotified Tribes

I. Education.

- (1) Scholarships, Stipends and grant of tuition and examination fee.
- (2) Supply of Mid-day meals.
- (3) Ashram schools/Residential Schools/Special Schools.
- (4) Hostels (including buildings)/boarding grants.
- (5) Aid to Voluntary agencies (for promotion of education).

II. Other Schemes.

(a) Agriculture

1. Supply of bullocks, ploughs, carts and bulls.
2. Minor irrigation (including irrigation wells).
3. Reclamation of waste land.
4. Contour bunding.
5. Cooperative farming Societies.
6. Subsidy for the purchase of agricultural land.

(b) Animal husbandry/Poultry Farm:

(c) Cottage Industry

1. Production-cum-Training Centres/Industrial Training.
2. Industrial Co-operative Societies.
3. Stipends, Subsidies and loans to trainees.
4. Craft Centres.

(d) Co-operatives.

(e) Rehabilitation/Colonisation/Housing.

(f) Community Welfare Centres/Balwadis/Sanskar Kendras.

(g) Medical & Public Health.

1. Drinking water wells.

2. Mid-wifery Training.

बोकारो परियोजना के परिणाम स्वरूप बेघर हुए लोग

1062. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरबा : क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो परियोजना के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 75,000 व्यक्ति बेघर हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें भूमि और रोजगार देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं। बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण से कुल 41,300 के लगभग व्यक्तियों के बेघर होने की संभावना है। जनवरी, 1966 के अन्त तक 4,515 व्यक्ति बेघर हो चुके थे।

(ख) बेघर व्यक्तियों को फिर से बसाने का उत्तरदायित्व बिहार राज्य की सरकार का है। बिहार सरकार ने पुनर्वास बस्तियां बसाने की एक योजना बनाई है जिसके लिए कुछ सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी। बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड ने भी कुछ बेघर हुए व्यक्तियों को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए योजना बनाई है (एक परिवार में से एक से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं लिया जायेगा) जिससे उन्हें पारखाने के परिचालन सम्बन्धी कामों में रोजगार दिया जा सके। चुने हुए व्यक्तियों के, जो आठवीं पास हैं और जिनकी आयु 17 और 25 वर्ष के बीच है, प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे तकनीकी संस्थानों में की गई है। 176 बेघर व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और 100 व्यक्तियों की एक और टोली को भी इस ही भरती किया जायेगा।