

(c) An irrigation potential of 6.77 million hectares is anticipated to have been created through major, medium and minor irrigation projects during the last three years i.e. from 1995-96 to 1997-98.

(d) The clearance of Irrigation Projects is linked with compliance of observations made by various Central Appraisal Agencies by the State Governments.

[Translation]

#### Anti-Poverty Schemes

\*151. DR. SUSHIL INDORA:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "India's Anti-poverty schemes flayed" appearing in the Business standard dated October 7, 1998;

(b) whether the World Bank Report published recently has expressed dismay over the schemes being run in India for eradication of poverty;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to improve the implementation of the schemes for the eradication of poverty;

(e) if so, the details of the proposed reforms in this regard; and

(f) the time by which these reforms are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank Report has expressed concern over the delivery of education and health facilities in India; in particular the failure of India's Primary Health Centres to deliver the care needed to reduce infant mortality. Further, it has been observed in the Report, that the bulk of benefits of anti-poor programme were accruing to the non-poor, specially under the Public Distribution System (PDS) wherein wealthy rural households were taking advantage of subsidies food. They have suggested reforms of the anti-poor programmes and called for increased spending on education and health.

(c) The Government does not agree entirely with the views expressed by the World Bank. However, it is conscious of the need to improve the access of all to education and health and to ensure better delivery of services. Towards this end special action plans have been prepared, with larger investments in these sectors. In so far as PDS is concerned, the programme was not specifically targetted to the poor.

However, since June 1997, a targetted PDS has been introduced. Public works programmes are self-targetting and under the self-employment programme of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) the selection of beneficiaries is from the list of identified Below Poverty Line families.

(d) to (f) To assess the impact of the various anti-poverty programmes, there is a process of regular review and monitoring as also a system of concurrent evaluations. Based on their findings steps are taken to improve the efficacy of the programmes. While the ongoing poverty alleviation programmes for self-employment and supplementary wage employment will continue in the Ninth Five Year Plan, these would be rationalized and redesigned in order to make them more effective instruments of poverty alleviation. Further, in order to improve delivery and bring about greater transparency, efforts will be made to bring about a greater involvement of people in the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes, particularly, through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Self-Help Groups.

#### Wind Energy

\*152. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN:

SHRI S.S. OWAIISI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has emerged as a major wind power producer;

(b) if so, the details of the wind power produced in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide more grants/subsidies to States for producing wind energy;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage States to produce more wind power;

(e) whether some State Governments have sent proposals for financial sanction for wind power projects;

(f) if so, the details thereof and present status of these proposals; and

(g) the total number of projects cleared during the last three years and the number of projects under implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) Yes Sir. India is now the fourth largest wind power producer in the world after Germany, USA and Denmark with a total installed capacity of 992 MW.

(b) 3.7 billion units of electricity have so far been generated from wind power projects. The year-wise and State-wise details of the wind power produced during the last three years is given in the attached statement-I.