

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have undertaken the review of special Employment Schemes;
- (b) if so, the results thereof, State-wise.
- (c) whether Union Government propose to undertake any new scheme to generate more employment opportunities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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) and (b) The Government reviews the implementation of rural poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes, namely the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) from time to time in the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC), State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) and at the district level by the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). These programmes are also reviewed through regular progress reports from the States on key indicators and through an intensive regimen of field inspections by officers of the centre, state and implementing agencies. Periodic review meetings with State Secretaries incharge of Rural Development and Conferences of Project Directors of DRDAs are also held to review the progress in the implementation of these schemes. Monitoring and Vigilance Committees have been set up at the State, district and block levels to monitor the implementation of these schemes.

Furthermore, to assess the overall impact of various employment-generation schemes for poverty alleviation, in relation to their specific objectives, the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment undertakes periodic Concurrent Evaluations of their major schemes through independent recognised institutions/organisations. Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) also does evaluations.

On the basis of reviews and evaluation studies the Government periodically makes changes in the schematic guidelines of these programmes to improve their overall efficacy. Before every Five Year Plan, a detailed in depth review of the existing poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes is made and programmes are accordingly redesigned in order to improve their efficacy/ impact on the poor. Such a detailed review was undertaken recently before the finalisation of the Ninth Plan.

To tackle the problem of urban poverty through creation of employment., Swarna Jyanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

(SJSRY) was introduced with effect from 1.12.1997. This was done after a detailed review of the erstwhile three urban poverty alleviation programmes, namely, Nehru Rozgar Yojana, (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUEP) by the Hashim Committee, which was set up to review and rationalise Centrally Sponsored Schemes for poverty alleviation and employment generation. These three were discontinued and replaced by SJSRY.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal to undertake any new scheme to generate more employment opportunities at present.

Change in Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula

*317. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

SHRI K. P. MUNUSAMY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several State Governments have sought changes in the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula in providing Central assistance to States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) since when the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula is applicable and the time by which changes are likely to be made in the formula?

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. The views of State Governments on this subject were sought. However, comments have not been received from all States.

(b) The details of the comments received would be consolidated and furnished after their receipt from all States.

(c) The Gadgil-Mukherjee formula was approved by the NDC in December 1991. Changes in this formula would be based on the decisions of the NDC as and when taken.

Ground Water

*318. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL :

DR. ASIM BALA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board have conducted studies in various parts of the country in regard to contamination of ground water which is not found fit for human consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the findings of the study report; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to supply safe drinking water to the people of such areas where the ground water is not found fit for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board has carried out studies regarding contamination of ground water due to inorganic substances, chemicals and heavy metals in various parts of the country. The Board has also carried out studies in ground water contamination due to bacteriologic and organic substances in NCT of Delhi. State-wise details of contamination of ground water due to various contaminants found in some areas of various districts are given in the Statement.

(c) Provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Governments. Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission has been assisting and guiding the States in the provision of safe drinking water

to rural population under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and exclusive sub-mission programmes in areas having serious ground water quality problems like Fluoride, Iron, Arsenic, Nitrate and Brackishness. In such quality affected areas where ground water is unfit for drinking, the safe drinking water is supplied either through alternative sources, tapping surface water or by other means by undertaking remedial measures like defluoridation, iron removal and arsenic removal.

In addition, measures taken to mitigate the problem of ground water pollution are as follows :-

(i) The Central Government has setup Central Ground Water Authority to regulate and control ground water management and development.

(ii) Mass awareness and education programme have been launched on the significance of water economy, efficient utilisation, health, hygiene and sanitation.

(iii) Central Pollution Control Board has adopted several measures like directing the industries through State Pollution Control Boards to limit the discharge of effluent within the stipulated standards, setting up of network of ambient water quality monitoring stations, initiation of scheme to give assistance to clusters of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants and taking up of quality scheme of monitoring in critically polluted areas.

Statement

Statewise details of Contamination of ground water in some areas of the districts due to various contaminants

Sl No.	State	Salinity	Iron	Fluoride	Nitrate	Arsenic	Heavy metals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam	—	Prakasam, Nellore, Anantpur, Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Adilabad	Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantpur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mehboobnagar, Rangareddy, Medak, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Khammam	—	Anantapur, Mehboobnagar, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Nalgonda
2	Assam	—	Northern Bank of Brahmaputra	—	—	—	Digboi
3	Bihar	Begusarai	Champanan, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Munger, Deoghar, Madhubani, Patna, Palamau, Nalanda, Nawada, Banka	Giridih, Jamui, Dhanbad	Palamau, Gaya, Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Bhagalpur, Sahebgunj, Banka	—	Dhanbad, Muzaffarpur, Begusarai
4	Gujarat	Banaskantha, Junagarh, Bharuch, Surat, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Kheda, Jamnagar	—	Kachch, Surendra Nagar, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal, Kheda	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Haryana	Sonepat, Rohtak, Hissar, Sirsa, Faridabad, Jind, Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh	—	Rohtak, Jind, Hissar, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Faridabad	Ambala, Sonapat, Jind, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Hissar, Sirsa, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh	—	Faridabad
6	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	Kulu, Solan, Una	—	Purwanoo, Kalamb
7	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Raichur, Bellary, Dhanwar	—	Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore, Guibarga, Bellary, Raichur	—	—	Bhadravati
8	Kerala	Ernakulam, Trichur, Alleppey	—	Palghat	—	—	—
9	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Jhabua, Khargaon, Dhar, Shivpuri, Shahjapur, Guna, Mandsoor, Ujjain	—	Bhind, Morena, Guna, Jhabua, Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Raipur, Vidisha	Sehore	—	Bastar, Korba, Ratlam, Nagda
10	Maharashtra	Amaravati, Akola	—	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nanded, Aurangabad	Thane, Jalna, Beed, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Pune, Buldhana, Amravati, Akola, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli	—	—
11	Orissa	Cuttack, Baleswar, Puri	Parts of coastal Orissa	Bolangir	—	—	Angul, Talcher
12	Punjab	Bhatinda, Sangrur, Faridkot, Firozpur	—	Ludhiana, Faridkot, Bhatinda, Sangrur, Jalandhar, Amritsar	Patiala, Faridkot, Firozpur, Sangrur, Bhatinda	—	Ludhiana, Mandi, Gobindgarh
13	Rajasthan	Bharatpur, Jaipur, Nagaur, Jalore, Sirohi, Jodhpur	Bikaner, Alwar, Dungarpur	Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jalore, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi	Jaipur, Churu, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jalore, Barmer, Bundi, Swai Madhopur	—	Pali, Udaipur, Khetri
14	Tamil Nadu	Karaikal, Pondicherry, Nagapattanam, Quidemillet, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot- Ambedkar, Dharmapuri Salem, Trichy, Coimbatore	—	Dharampuri, Salem, North Arcot-Ambedkar, Villipuram-Padayatchi, Muthuramalingam, Thiruchirappalli, Pudukottai	Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem	—	Manali, North Arcot
15	Tripura	—	Dharmanagar, Kauleshaer, Khowai, Ambasa, Amapur and parts of Agartala valley	—	—	—	—
16	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Mathura, Mainpuri, Banda	—	Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Agra, Unnao, Rae-Bareli	Orai, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Deoria	—	Singrauli, Basti, Kanpur, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh
17	West Bengal	—	Midnapore, Howrah, Hoogly, Bankura	Birbhum	Uttar Dinajpur, Malda, Birbhum, Nadia, Midnapore, Howrah, Murshidabad, Purulia	Malda, South 24 Paraganas, Nadia, Hoogly, Murshidabad, Bradhaman, Howrah	Durgapur, Howrah, Murshidabad, Nadia
18	NCT of Delhi	Najafgarh, Kanjhawala and Mehrauli blocks	—	—	City, Shahdara, and Mehrauli blocks	—	Alipur, Kanjhawala, Najafgarh, Mehrauli, City and Shahdara blocks