

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: At present, we are talking only about the temples in Orissa.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This is an important question.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: If it is so important, you should have asked a separate question.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: The largest temple at Bhubaneswar is the great Lingaraja Temple. Rajarani Temple, smaller and unfinished, is noted for the superb sculpture. But it is the ruined Surya temple at Konarak, the so-called Black Pagoda, that is the masterpiece of the medieval Orissan style.

All medieval temples relied upon gravity to hold their courses of stone together. Therefore mortar was rarely used and carving was usually done only when the stones were in position. Such procedures were prescribed by the Shastras, ancient manuals of building rules.

I would like to know whether the Archaeological Department is following the ancient manuals of building rules or not.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Of course, they will be following that also.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: In the year 1965, some temples were declared as protected monuments. I would like to know the estimated cost of renovation of these temples and how much amount of money has been spent by Government from the date of transfer of these temples to Government.

Secondly, the headquarters of the Archaeological Department are not located in Orissa. They have only a sub-office there, but they are not able to look after the monument because they have no power to spend even Rs. 500. I want to get a categorical reply from the hon. Minister whether

the Union Government has decided to locate the head office in Orissa and if so, when they are going to locate it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: For the present we find no necessity for having it because we are trying to do our best to restore these temples.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next Question. Mr. Daga. After temples, we are discussing about orphans also.

अनाथ बच्चों

* 851. श्री गुरुचन्द्र डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) का देश में अनाथ बच्चों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण कि भया है,

(ख) क्या उन्हें पढ़ाने-पढ़ाने और उन्हें अच्छे नैतिक बनाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन पर कितनी व्यय किया गया,

(ग) क्या इन वर्षों के दौरान हुए इस व्यय का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हा, तो इस के परिणाम क्या है; और

(घ) क्या छठी योजना में इन बच्चों के लिये कोई नई योजना शामिल की गई है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) No comprehensive survey has been conducted so far to ascertain the number of orphan children in the country.

(b) To tackle the problem of destitution among children, a scheme entitled "Schemes for the Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection" is being implemented since 1974-75 for children of the age group 5—18 years. The expenditure incurred by way of grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations during the last three years under this Scheme is as under:—

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

(1) 1978-79	251.03
(2) 1979-80	40.12
(3) 1980-81	80.94

(c) Yes, Sir. Independent Evaluation Studies of the programme under implementation in the States of Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Delhi have been done. On the basis of the recommendations made in these studies, the provisions of the scheme were liberalised where considered necessary, instructions issued with a view to ensure timely release of funds, involvement of local bodies arranged for in areas where voluntary effort has not developed to an adequate extent, and the benefits of the Scheme extended to children of the age-group 0—5 years.

(d) No, Sir. This Scheme is being continued in the Sixth Plan period also.

श्री लालचन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जो यह उत्तर है, मेरी समझ में वही उत्तर है, जो पहले श्रीमती रेणुका देवी ने दिया था और आज श्रीमती कौल दे रही हैं। 26-3-79 को उन्होंने भी यही उत्तर दिया था और इन के भेक्रेटरी साहब ने बड़ी कृपा की कि उस की नकल कर के दे दी, सोम काबो उस उत्तर की दे दी जो 26-3-79 को दिया गया था।

वही का वही उत्तर आज भी दिया जा रहा है। मेरा जो क्वेश्चन है, उस का उत्तर कुछ नहीं है। अगर कोई उप पहले वाले उत्तर को पढ़े, तो यह पता कि सेम लाइन और एक एक बर्ड वही का वही है। भेक्रेटरी साहब ने जो बहुत मेहनत की, उस के लिए उन को धन्यवाद और मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दे दिया, उस के लिए भी उन को धन्यवाद। अब मैं क्वेश्चन कर रहा हूँ। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि ये बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know? All these are official secrets!

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have got a certified copy from the Research Department. I will read out the answer given by Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki on 26th March, 1979:

"(a) Information is not available as no comprehensive survey on the extent of destitution has been conducted so far."

The answer which has been given today is as follows:—

"(a) No comprehensive survey has been conducted so far to ascertain the number of orphan children in the country."

The answer given on 26th March, 1979, to part (b) was:

"To tackle the problem of destitution among children..."

The answer given today is:

"To tackle the problem of destitution among children..."

So, it is the same answer. I got a copy from the Research Department; I have quoted from it.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Now, what is your first supplementary?

श्री गूलचन्द डागा : आजकल ये बहुत बड़ी बड़ी और अच्छी अच्छी बातें करते हैं और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी भाषण देते हैं, Happy Child, Nation's Pride. बच्चे की मुस्कान राष्ट्र की शान । Children are the hope of the future. अब यह बताइए कि योजना आयोग ने एक बात कही है कि 19 करोड़ बच्चे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, जो भूख से पीड़ित हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और अंधे भी हो रहे हैं ।

श्री गूलचन्द डागा : अंधे हो रहे हैं 25 हजार हर साल और बच्चों को पौष्टिक पदार्थ न मिलने के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है । मैं योजना विभाग की फीगर्स दे रहा हूँ । अब आप कृपा कर के बताइए कि मेरा जो पहला क्वेश्चन है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो अनाथ बच्चे हैं, जो ओर्फन हैं, उन की जनसंख्या कितनी है ? यह मेरा पहला क्वेश्चन था ।

दूसरी बात आप ने यह कहा है कि 5 वर्ष से 18 वर्ष तक के अनाथ बच्चों के लिए आप ने कुछ सहायता दी है अनुदान के रूप में । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एक वर्ष का बच्चा अनाथ नहीं हो सकता । अभी उड़ीसा में तूफान आया, जिस में एक परिवार के मां-बाप तो मर गये लेकिन एक वर्ष का बच्चा बच गया । तो क्या वह ऑर्फन नहीं हो गया । आप ने 5 वर्ष से 18 वर्ष तक के बारे में बताया है । उसी में मेरा एक क्वेश्चन यह था कि आप की स्कीम क्या है । What is that

scheme ? कितनी राज्य सरकार मदद देती है और कितनी केन्द्रीय सरकार मदद देती है और किस आधार पर देती है । आप ने जो फीगर्स दी हैं, तो बहुत बड़ी कृपा की । हमारा देश एक कल्याणकारी राज्य है और आप की तारीफ करनी चाहिए कि आप ने जो अनुदान दिया है वह 1978-79 में 251.03 लाख रुपये था, 1979-80 में घट कर 40.12 लाख रुपए हो गया । 1979-80 में वह कम हो गया और एकदम से 40.12 लाख रुपये रह गया । अब आप ने यह बताया है कि उस को बढ़ाया है और 1980-81 में उस को बढ़ा कर 80.94 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया । ये मेरे तीनों प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए । आपकी ओरफन की क्या परिभाषा है ? आपकी इनके लिए स्कीम्स क्या हैं ? इन स्कीम्स पर कार्य करने के लिए सरकार कैसे कैसे सहायता देती है ? यह भी बताइये कि कितनी सहायता राज्य सरकार देती है और प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने कितनी कितनी सहायता दी है ? यह मेरा पहला क्वेश्चन है, दूसरा मैं बाद में पूछूंगा ।

श्रीमती शोला कौल : हमारे मित्र श्री डागा जी ने यह कहा है कि आप फैंक्ट्स हमेशा एक ही देते हैं । फैंक्ट्स तो हमेशा एक ही रहेंगे । हिस्ट्री के जो फैंक्ट्स होते हैं वे भी हमेशा एक ही रहेंगे । (व्यवधान) मेरा जबाब सुनिये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. Please hear the Minister completely...She has not completed her reply.

श्रीमती शोला कौल : उन्होंने पूछा है कि हमारी ओरफन की यकीन

बच्चे की परिभाषा क्या है ? यतीम हमारे यहाँ उसको समझा जाता है जिसके मां-बाप न हों और यतीम वह बच्चा है जो कि ऐसी फमिली या खानदान से आये जिसकी कि आय या आमदनी ठाई सौ रुपये से कम है। ये खास दो चीजें हैं जिनके होने पर हम बच्चे को ओरफन समझते हैं।

इन्होंने यह पूछा कि कितनी मदद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट करती है और कितनी मदद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स करती हैं ? 45 परसेंट मदद सेन्टर देता है, 45 परसेंट मदद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स देती हैं और 10 परसेंट मदद बोलेन्ट्री आरगेनाइजेशन कंट्रीव्यूट करती हैं। यह रेशो हमारे मदद करने का है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा यह भी क्वेश्चन था कि इसमें 5 से 18 वर्ष तक के लिए कहा गया है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अगर इन्होंने उत्तर को पूरा पढ़ लिया होता, तो इसमें आगे चल कर लिखा हुआ है कि 0—5 के बच्चों को भी इस योजना के लाभ प्रदान किये गये हैं।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What she has told just now is not in the answer. Then, my second question.

अब यह बताइये कि आपने बोलेन्ट्री आरगेनाइजेशंस को जो सहायता दी है, वह किस किस राज्य की कौन-कौन सी राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं को किस-किस आधार पर सहायता दी है या देते हैं ? मुझे खास तौर से राजस्थान के बारे में बताइये कि राजस्थान में कितनी ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जिनको खोन दिया गया और उनको यह देने के बाद क्या आज तक आपने कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है

या नहीं कि कितने बच्चे आत्म-निर्भर हो गये हैं ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जो हमारे यहाँ स्कीम्स हैं उनमें 74, 75, 76 और 78 में यह है। हमारी स्कीम 1,025 बच्चे भेजने की थी मगर 2,980 बच्चे भेजे गये और राजस्थान में इन जगहों पर रहे जिन पर कि 82.62 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। 1979-80 में हमारी सीलिंग थी कि 510 बच्चे भेजे जा सकते हैं लेकिन 1,200 बच्चे वहाँ के वहाँ पर रखे गये। इन पर 4.94 लाख का खर्च हुआ। यह खर्च नीचे इसलिए हो गया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स दोनों ने मिल कर इसमें शेअरिंग करनी थी। यह शेअरिंग शुरू हो गयी थी। 1980-81 में 330 का टारगेट रखा था लेकिन वहाँ 25 बच्चे भेजे गये। हम चाहते थे कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा रिक्मेण्ड करती जिससे कि हम ज्यादा यूनिट्स खोल सकते। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि बोलेन्ट्री आरगेनाइजेशन्स से हमारे पास अगर ज्यादा एप्लीकेशंस आये तो हम उनकी ज्यादा मदद कर सकें।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have put all your supplementaries.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The reply is not satisfactory.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER. In reply to part (c) the Minister has stated:

“Independent Evaluation Studies of the programme under implementation in the States of Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra and the

Union Territory of Delhi have been done."

I would like to know: what are those independent organisations which have made studies regarding the orphans? She has replied that in the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 80.94 lakhs was given.

I want to know what is the total amount earmarked in the Sixth Plan for this programme. Also I want to know what is the sanction for West Bengal State? I also want to know the names of the voluntary organisations in West Bengal which are getting assistance from the Central Government.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We have not got the statewise allocations to which the hon. Member referred.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, the United Nations has celebrated the Children's Year here. As a matter of fact, every year, we are celebrating one day as Children's Day. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What is the hon. Minister's reply to my question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She said she has not got information statewise.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, recently, in the Institute of Agra where children are kept, many of whom had gone insane. It is reported that a judicial enquiry is ordered into the matter.

Apart from that, in 1972, a Bill was introduced 'the Adoption of Children Bill. What I would like to know is this. In order to cope with the problem of destitution among the orphans, will the Government take serious steps to bring forward the Adoption of Children Bill which was sent to the Select Committee in this session itself?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Well, the hon. Member has suggested a Bill for adoption of children. It was being discussed by Members but they did not come to any conclusion. A section was opposed to it. (*Interruptions*).

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The Government was wise enough to include children up to 5 years of age who are orphans. I want to know whether Government would increase their part of the allocation in the scheme. Presuming that there are at least 10 lakhs of orphans in our country, the present contribution accordingly works out to Rs. 8 per head per year. Even if we calculate at Rs. 8 per head from the Centre and another Rs. 8 from the State, it would come to Rs. 16 to 20 per head per year. This means nothing.

Therefore, I would like to know whether Government really apply their mind to the needs of the orphans so that what they get is sufficient for each child to remain protected for 12 months, at least.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has asked for the amount of money that should be spent on one child. I think this was his question. We spend on food, clothing and soap per child at Rs. 60 per month. And then, we have got contingencies for which we spend Rs. 100 per month for a cottage of 25 children. For bed and bedding, Rs. 30 per child per year is spent. For part-time vocational services, Rs. 10 per child per month is also spent.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: What about the salaries paid?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We spend on the salary of house mother Rs. 250 per month and Rs. 200 per month on the salary of a supervisor and Rs. 100 per month on one cook and one helper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member wanted to know the number of children being looked after.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Assistance was extended to 90 voluntary organisations covering about 32,300 children at the end of 1978-79.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Sir, it is good that our attention has been drawn to orphan children. Looking at the expenditure figure on teaching and supervisory staff one feels that as the staff is low paid the amount of care with which the orphans are to be educated and taken care of is not adequate. So, I would like to know whether Government want to establish in every state at least one institution on a very scientific and broad-based footing so that it can look after the orphans in a better way and help them to become better citizens?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: If the voluntary organisations would come forward to doing this we shall certainly help them.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, in the year 1978-79 Rs. 251 lakhs were provided. That was the International Year of the Child. International years are generally declared so that attention of various nations is drawn to particular problems. But we find that although so much attention was given in the year 1978 yet in the next year's allocation it was reduced by one-sixth; and in the year 1980 it has come down to one-half. So, I would like to know whether the International Year of the child has produced this result on our Government that although in the year 1978 a little more grant was given in the subsequent years the orphan children have to pay the penalty for that. So, I would like to know whether Government would think of increasing the grant and also take direct responsibility instead of giving whole charge to the voluntary organisations?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The fall in expenditure in the subsequent years is due to the fact that maintenance of homes till March 1979 was our responsibility but now it has be-

come the shared responsibility of the State and the Centre. We are sharing the expenditure. The break-up is 45 per cent from the Centre; 45 per cent from the State and 10 per cent from the voluntary organisation.

Agreement with flour mills in Delhi

855. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the main features of the agreement entered into by the Delhi Administration with the flour mills in Delhi in regard to the sale of atta, maida and suji during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981; and

(b) the rate at which atta, maida and suji are sold in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Price control over maida, suji and resultant atta was revived from 15th September, 1979. Subsequently 'atta' was excluded from price control from 9th November, 1979. However, the Delhi Administration have evolved an arrangement with the roller flour mills to supply atta for distribution through fair price shops and accordingly atta is being sold to Food-Card holders at the rate approved by the Administration.

There is no distribution control over wheat products in Delhi. Even so, under a system evolved by Delhi Administration, maida and suji are being supplied by mills to bulk consumers and others directly on registration of demands with particular mills.

(b) The retail prices of maida, suji and atta were fixed at Rs. 180, 195 and 121 per quintal when the Central issue price of wheat was Rs. 130. On the revision of Central issue price of wheat at Rs. 155 per quintal from 1st