

authors in the technique of writing for neo-literates and children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A workshop for Children's Literature is being conducted in Chandigarh.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 81.]

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know what amount has been sanctioned for this proposal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Sir, the hon. Member will find this information in the statement.

Shri Kumaran: Is it the view of the Government that literary production is a matter just like the production of commercial goods and is it the reason why the unpoetic name "literary workshop" has been adopted?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is not a very happy word; I told the House previously also. But since the question was "literary workshop" the answer was given in that form. I have already told the Ministry that we must think of some other word, because this does not fit in our context of things, and I hope we will be able to find a more suitable word for this purpose. But the whole idea is to bring the authors together in one place and to stimulate their ideas for the production of literature for children and neo-literates for which there is a great dearth in our country.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if this expression "literary workshop" has been borrowed from the American language or from Queen's English?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, it is very popular in the United States and this is a term which we have borrowed in our vocabulary. But, as I said, I am not very happy about this word, and I think we will be able to find a more suitable word.

Advance Against Foodgrains

*1955. **Shri E. V. K. Sampath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken recently to relax the provisions restricting advances against foodgrains by scheduled Banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Recently with effect from the 1st April, 1958, advances against foodgrains to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh at each of the offices or branches of a scheduled bank opened on or after 1st January, 1958, and located at centres within a radius of 20 miles of which there is no office of any other scheduled bank, are not being taken into account for computing the permissible credit limits for the bank.

(b) The relaxation has been made in order to facilitate the opening of branches in the rural areas.

Shri E. V. K. Sampath: May I know whether this relaxation is indicative of any improvement in our food position or whether there is no need to check hoarding through curbs against advances by banks?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir. The relaxation, as I said, is merely to encourage the banking facilities for the rural areas or semi-urban areas under the conditions given in part (a) of the answer. So far as the question of any improvement in the food situation is concerned, the Reserve Bank has gone into the matter recently in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Ministry and they have streamlined and evolved a regulating machinery so far as advances against foodgrains are concerned.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Previously the limit was fifty thousand rupees. Now this limit is relaxed to one lakh. May I know how this is going to facilitate, as the Minister said, the opening of the branches in the rural areas?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The limit has been relaxed only in the case of branches in those areas where there are no branches at present. This is obviously to facilitate new branches coming up to cater to the needs of the areas. So far as the limits of other banks are concerned, even the present regulation stipulates that no fresh credit limit in excess of fifty thousand rupees in any individual case is to be given. So that limit is applicable to all except in the special cases.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know how many new branches have been opened in the rural areas as a result of the relaxation of this limit?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The relaxation has come into effect only from the 1st of April, 1958 and one month is quite too early a period to say anything on this.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know if any applications have been received by the Reserve Bank by now for the opening of branches? Because, if branches are to be opened, applications have to be made to the Reserve Bank. Within this one month have any applications been received by the Reserve Bank for the opening of branches?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For that I require specific notice and then we may be able to supply that information.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether in making such advances, preference will be given to the original producer of foodgrains, as in various areas there are farmers who want to mortgage their grain with the bank, and they should be given preference over the businessmen?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The present system provides for advances against the pledging of warehouse receipts. All those farmers who put their grain in the warehouses under the Agriculture Ministry, that is, the Central Warehousing Corporation, will be provided with all facilities.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether this embargo on

advances against foodgrains is going to be a permanent feature or whether there is any near or distant possibility of lifting this embargo, considering the level of prices as they are going down just now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That depends upon the conditions in the market. As long as there is an inflationary pressure on the food situation and as long as advances against these foodgrains are going to add to that pressure, there must be some regulatory machinery. But it will be regulated or streamlined to suit the particular conditions, as has been done recently by the Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total amount of advances by Scheduled banks against foodgrains as on April 1, 1958 and what is the percentage that the Scheduled banks are advancing against foodgrains?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: To the first part of the question, I am prepared to give the answer. At the beginning—not at the end—of April 1958 the total advanced against foodgrains by Scheduled banks was Rs. 14.08 crores which is, I think, very much less than Rs. 43.11 crores at the end of May, 1957. That system has worked and it has effectively checked the inflationary pressure. As to percentage of the total advanced by Scheduled banks, I will have to work out and for that, I need specific notice.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. It is not a matter which can be disposed of in the Question hour.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have allowed three questions to Shri Prabhat Kar. This is an endless matter. This ought to be discussed.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will have to allow Shri Viswanatha Reddy also. Next question.

भूगर्भ में जल का पता लगाने का यन्त्र

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*१२५६. { श्री ब० प्र० सिंह :
श्री इलजबीत सिंह :

नया इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूगर्भ में जल का पता लगाने के लिये कोई यंत्र निकाला गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० बालबीर) : (क) और (ख) जमीन के नीचे के पानी की तलाश करने के लिये अभी तक कोई नया औजार नहीं निकाला गया है। जियोलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया के जियोलाजिकल इन्वेस्टीगेशन्स जियोफिजिकल सर्वेज और हाइड्रोलॉजिकल टैस्ट्स में काम में आने वाले यंत्रों का इस्तेमाल, जो मामूली तौर से सब जगह किया जाता है, यहां भी हो रहा है। फिर भी जियोलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया के जियोफिजिक्स सेक्शन ने अपने कारखाने में एक औजार इलेक्ट्रो-मैग्नेटिक पूर्वेक्षण यन्त्र बनाया है। इस यन्त्र को अभी तक केवल कच्चे खनिज पदार्थों की तलाश—खोजबीन—के काम में लाया जाता है, लेकिन अनुकूल स्थितियों में जमीन के नीचे वाले पानी का पता लगाने में भी इस का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। किन्तु इसे आविष्कार नहीं कह सकते क्योंकि इस प्रकार के यन्त्र अन्य देशों में इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं।

(a) and (b). No new machine has been devised to test underground water. The Geological Survey of India have been using the standard instruments employed in geological

investigations, geophysical surveys and hydrological tests. However, the Geophysics Section of the Geological Survey of India has designed an Electro-magnetic prospecting equipment, which has so far been used only for prospecting for ore bodies but would be used for location of ground water under favourable conditions also. This is, however, not an invention, as similar equipment is in use in other countries also.

श्री ब० प्र० सिंह : इस यंत्र की विशेष उपयोगिता को समझते हुये क्या सरकार इस के लिये चेष्टा करेगी कि इस तरह का यंत्र शीघ्र ईजाद हो ?

श्री के० दे० बालबीर : यह तो हमारे यहां—जियोलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया के जियोफिजिक्स सेक्शन में ही बनाया गया है और इस के सब मौलिक भागार दुनिया भर में मालूम हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि पानी की तलाश में भी इस का इस्तेमाल करें।

Shri Achar: Can this machinery be made available for the use of ordinary people to sink wells?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No. This work of geophysical survey is conducted by the Geological Survey of India. We have only designed this instrument. Still we are not sure whether this can be utilised on a large scale. We are not sure of its results. We are just trying to examine whether it can serve usefully in regard to water also.

Shri Kamal Singh: May I know how far Exploratory Tube-well Sunk by the Food and Agriculture Ministry have served the purpose of giving information about underground water?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This does not arise out of the question.

Punjab University Camp College

*1960. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University have proposed that the Punjab University Camp College