

(c) whether the Government are satisfied with the progress of the land reform measures; and

(d) if not, the factors responsible for the slow progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The Report of the Task Force on Agrarian Relations set up by the Planning Commission formed the basis for the policy guidelines on land reforms incorporated in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan document. The tenancy laws are being brought all over the country increasingly in accord with the national policy. All States have enacted legislation to regulate rent in accordance with the guidelines laid down in this regard in the Five Year Plans, namely that the maximum rate of rent should not exceed 1/5 to 1/4 of the gross produce. However, the rate of rent remains somewhat higher in Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh. More than a dozen States in the country have already completed legislative measures for conferment of ownership rights on the land in cultivating possession of tenants. In a number of other States provision has been made allowing the tenants to purchase ownership rights in the land under their personal cultivation. The right of resumption of land for personal cultivation to be done by landlords has expired in most of the States. Increasing efforts are being made at fuller implementation of these laws.

By now all States in the country where land ceiling measures need to be introduced, have made legislative provisions accordingly. These laws are being implemented with considerable speed. More than 22 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus as a result of the implementation of the land ceiling laws which have been enacted in the light of the national guidelines. More than 13 lakh acres of this land have been taken over by the State, out of which more than 8

lakh acres have been distributed to landless agricultural workers and other eligible persons. The work is still in progress.

The implementation of the tenancy reform will be faster with the preparation of the record of rights. Although record of rights exist in most parts of the country, it reflects only in varying degrees the rights of tenants, under-tenants and sharecroppers and other insecure holders in land. Legislative measures have been undertaken in a number of States during the past few years for providing a statutory basis for recording the rights of these categories of interest holders in land.

In the implementation of land ceiling measures judicial intervention, procedural delays, financial and administrative constraints have presented difficulties. Increasing steps are being taken for their removal as a result of which the pace of implementation has picked considerable speed during the past one year or so.

U. G. C. Grants to Universities

1273. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) grants given by U. G. C. to each University, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) extent of utilisation of these grants by each University during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons why U. G. C. grants could not be fully utilised by some Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11185/76.]

(b) and (c). Allocation of development grants to universities is initially made schemewise for a plan period

and as such the extent of utilisation will be known only after the plan period. These grants are normally paid in suitable instalments on the basis of reported progress of expenditure in respect of various sanctioned schemes. The funds actually released by the Commission also include 'on account' grant to take up implementation of approved schemes and in some cases reimbursement of expenditure already incurred on account of schemes approved in the previous Plans.

The development grants sanctioned by the Commission are not fully utilised by Universities in some cases within the plan period due to delays involved in the recruitment procedures, procurement of equipment and supplies, non-availability of construction materials etc. In some cases, the non-receipt of matching contributions from the State Governments is also a reason for non-utilisation of the University Grants Commission grants within the plan period itself.

चम्बल कमांड क्षेत्र के विकास पर खर्च

1274. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान के चम्बल क्षेत्र में चम्बल कमांड क्षेत्र को विकसित करने के कार्यक्रम पर सरकार और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने क्रमशः कितनी राशि खर्च की है ; और

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम की प्रगति रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) (1) राजस्थान सरकार ने चम्बल कमांड क्षेत्र (राजस्थान) पर अप्रैल, 1976 तक 760 लाख रु० खर्च किये हैं, विश्व बैंक भी इस परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए ऋण दे रहा है ।

(2) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम ने कोटा (राजस्थान) के समीप चम्बल क्षेत्र में मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन करने के लिए इससे पहले सहायता दी थी । तथापि, इस समय केवल एक विशेषज्ञ कमांड क्षेत्र का कार्य करने में चम्बल कमांड क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण को परामर्श दे रहा है ।

(ख) इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अप्रैल, 1976 तक नीचे लिखी प्रगति हुई है ।

1. सिंचाई तथा जल निकास

(क) जल निकास

11,335 हे०

(ख) नहरों को पक्की बनाना

5.46 किलोमीटर

(ग) नहरों की क्षमता सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्य

21.02 किलोमीटर

(घ) नियंत्रण-डॉंचों का निर्माण

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2. ग्रान फार्म विकास

(क) सबक्षेत्र

11,688 हेक्टर

(ख) आयोजना

5,167 हेक्टर

(ग) ग्रान फार्म निर्माण कार्य

520 हेक्टर

3. सड़कें

15.74 किलोमीटर

4. वन-रोपण

(पौध रोपण)

250 हेक्टर