

Rajasthan Desert

4720. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps adopted by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) at Jodhpur in checkmating the growth of desert;

(b) whether Government is satisfied by the work done by CAZRI and if not, what is proposed to derive best out of it; and

(c) whether Rajasthan Government also set up agencies to help reclaim desert, and if so, whether it is not duplication of work?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The research conducted at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur does not support the opinion that Rajasthan desert is spreading.

The Central Arid Zone Research Institute has evolved several improved techniques aimed at the development of desert areas and in the amelioration of living conditions of the people. These specifically relate to better crop production, range and pasture improvement, sand dune stabilisation, afforestation and rodent control, solar energy utilisation, etc. The transfer of these technologies to rural areas is being attempted through an Operational Research Project initiated by the Institute.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Under the Rajasthan Government, work is being done by two agencies viz, the Desert Development Commission and the Drought Prone Areas Programme. These two organisations are developmental in nature and use the data obtained through research conducted by Central Arid Zone Research Institute and State Departments. Close coordination among these institutions is maintained to avoid duplication of efforts.

Scheme for providing Interim Employment to Graduates

4721. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any States have drawn up scheme to provide interim employment to graduate youth during 1976-77;

(b) whether Central Government has extended its financial assistance to the State Governments for that scheme and if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government to coordinate the activities of the Students Welfare Boards, Youth Services Boards and the National Service Scheme in various States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Some States have schemes for utilisation of the services of graduate youth on payment of an honorarium/stipend for social service and various nation-building activities. The Central Government do not give any financial assistance for implementation of those schemes.

(c) Coordination of the different youth programmes in the States is the responsibility of State Governments concerned.

राज्यों में हिन्दी का स्थान

4722. श्री श्याम सुन्दर सोयानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में त्रिभाषी सूत्र के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में हिन्दी को क्या स्थान दिया गया है तथा हिन्दी भाषा पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) ऐसे स्नातकों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने एञ्चिक विषय के रूप

में प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर हिन्दी पढ़ी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) तमिलनाडु, मिजोरम और पाण्डिचेरी (पाण्डिचेरी और कराइकल क्षेत्र) को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों ने त्रिभाषी क्षेत्र के अनुसार हिन्दी के शिक्षा को स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले छात्रों और उन सनातकों की संख्या जिन्होंने शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में लिया था, के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करने में जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा वह इससे होने वाले लाभ के सानुरूप नहीं होगा ।

Production of certified seeds

4723. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to procure wheat grains from FCI to be sold as seed to different states to meet their needs while National Seeds Corporation was stopped from producing certified seeds; if so, why;

(b) the rates at which National Seeds Corporation was procuring seeds;

(c) to what extent the State Seed Corporation have been able to reduce the prices and their comparative figures;

(d) whether National Seeds Corporation propose to supply the full quantities of certified seed indented by different States and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether targets were not fulfilled by State Seed Corporation's if so, why the National Seed Corporation's idle capacity could not be utilized when there is a heavy shortfall of certified seeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Procurement of high quality grain from the Food Corporation of India for utilisation by farmers as planting material to meet possible shortfalls in overall availability, due to the unavoidable circumstances of rain damage at the time of the previous harvest, is being considered. The National Seeds Corporation was not stopped from producing certified seeds; on the contrary National Seeds Corporation, in the context of the country's effective demand for certified wheat seeds, took up production programme after taking into consideration the production programmes of the State Seed Corporations.

(b) Statement I indicating procurement rates of the National Seeds Corporation during Rabi, 1975-76, Kharif, 1976 in respect of seeds of major cereal crops is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-821/77.]

(c) Statement II indicating the earlier sale prices of the National Seeds Corporation and the current sale prices at which the National Seeds Corporation is carrying out inter-State marketing for the State Seed Corporations of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-821/77.]

(d) Yes Sir, the National Seeds Corporation propose to supply full quantities of certified seeds for which the States have placed firm indents within time, save in the case of circumstances beyond the control of the Corporation such as crop failure on account of unforeseen adverse agro-climatic conditions.

(e) The newly created State Seed Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana were not able to reach their targetted levels of production in respect of certified seeds of certain crops on account of (i) their having to still develop an adequate infrastructure and (ii)