

पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने विभिन्न कालोनियों की जमीन का स्तर ऊँचा करने के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपये की मिट्टी खरीदी थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे न मिट्टी खरीदी ही नहीं गई और न ही कहीं डाली गई और इसे केवल रिफाई में दिखाया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा करवादेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बरत) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचना दी है कि लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये मिट्टी भराई के कार्य पर खर्च हुए हैं। इसमें विभिन्न पुनर्वास कालोनियों में निचले क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी की भराई करना, दर्रासी करना व समतल आदि करने का काम शामिल है। यह मिट्टी की भराई का काम कई पुनर्वास कालोनियों में जहाँ कि भूमि नीची है और विशेष रूप से जमना पार कालोनियों में सड़कों एकड़ भूमि पर बड़ी मात्रा में किया गया है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सी० बी० आई० कार्यालय अभिलेखों की जांच कर रही है।

Houses/Plots Over Lapping Urban Land Ceiling Limit in Delhi

1760. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS

HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been received by the competent Authority, Delhi for grant of exemptions to houses/plots of residential lands over-lapping the ceiling limits under section 20 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, so far;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in deciding these cases which has adversely affected the construction and sale/purchases of houses and plots of land in Delhi; and

(c) when and on what basis these cases are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 1470.

(b) and (c). Before deciding an application for exemption to the excess vacant land, the town planning authorities etc. had to be consulted as to whether the excess could be utilised properly, whether the lay-out of the area would be affected etc. The Government have since advised the Delhi Administration that it may exempt excess vacant land, if, on a consideration of the lay-out plan of the area, its environment and aesthetic quality or its substantially built up character, it is not desirable to divide the excess vacant land into bits of land and construct on it as it is likely to create slum conditions. Consequently on this advice, it is expected that the disposal will speed up.

शिमला में ऐम्-मेडी (जंगली बकरी) और जंगली सुधर का समाप्त होना

1761. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिमला जिले के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में एमु-मेशी (जंगली बकरी) और जंगली सुघर की नस्लें निरन्तर समाप्त होती जा रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन नस्लों को जीवित रखने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ऐसा कोई लिखित प्रमाण नहीं है, जिन से यह पता चले कि शिमला जिले में जंगली बकरियों तथा सुघरों की संख्या कम हो रही है। तथापि, जंगली बकरियों का शिकार से पूर्ण संरक्षण प्राप्त है और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार सुघरों के केवल नियंत्रण शिकार की ही अनुमति देती है।

Removal of 'Education' from Concurrent List

1762. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

DR RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering removal of 'Education' from the Concurrent List, and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether several education institutions, teachers organisations, social bodies and other organisations have recommended to the Government not to remove 'Education' from Concurrent List?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration. Several representations have been received from

different quarters demanding the retention of education in the Concurrent List.

Self-Sufficiency of Foodgrains in States

1763. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of self-sufficiency in foodgrains which each State of India has achieved; and

(b) special steps being taken in those States by the Central Government which lag far behind in achieving self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains to make them self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In view of the variability of production as well as requirements of foodgrains, it is difficult to indicate any firm figure of self-sufficiency in foodgrains achieved by different States. A broad idea about the degree of self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the different States can be had from the enclosed statement giving the average production during 1973-74 to 1975-76 and the figures of inland/inter-State movement of foodgrains for different States.

(b) It is not the policy of the Government of India that every State should be self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrain production. The policy is that each State should grow such crops for which it is best suited depending upon agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the State. The programmes taken up for increasing the production of foodgrains include expansion of cropped area, extension of irrigation facilities, expansion of area under high-yielding varieties, improvement in the use and efficiency of chemical fertilizers, judicious use of pesticide, water management, expansion of institutional credit, expansion of programme of multiplication and distribution of certified seeds, etc