

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में आगामी वर्ष के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रो (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबाणी) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) वर्तमान प्रोत्साहनों को चालू रखने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके अतिरिक्त, अखबारी कागज आवंटन सम्बन्धी वार्षिक नोति तैयार करते समय छोटे समाचार-पत्रों के हितों का ध्यान में रखा जाएगा ।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बड़े समाचारपत्रों की तुलना में छोटे समाचार-पत्रों का प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु उठाए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रेरक कदम :—

1. 300 टन तक की हकदारी वाले छोटे और मझौले दर्जे के समाचारपत्रों को अपने कांट का कितना भी हिस्सा नेपा अखबारी कागज, जो आयातित अखबारी कागज से सस्ता है, में लेने का अनुमति है ।
2. कनाडा से हाई सी बिक्री पर अखबारी कागज के आयात के लिए एक बार में 25 मीट्रिक टन की सोमा घटा कर 10 मीट्रिक टन कर दी गई है । इस से काफी संख्या में छोटे समाचार पत्र हाई सी बिक्री की सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।
3. नई विज्ञापन नोति में, विज्ञापन दरों में, छोटे और मझौले दर्जे के समाचार-पत्रों को उपलक्ष धन (बेटेज) दिया जाता है । भाषायी समाचार-पत्रों को 15 प्रतिशत का अतिरिक्त उपलक्ष धन (बेटेज) दिया जाता है ।

4. सरकारी विज्ञापनों को जारी करने में छोटे समाचारपत्रों के प्रति विशेष उदारता बरती जाती है ; सरकारी विज्ञापन प्राप्त करने वाले समाचारपत्रों में छोटे दर्जे के समाचारपत्रों का बाहुल्य है ।
5. छोटे समाचारपत्रों को यथा मूल्य एक प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दी गई है ।
6. छोटे समाचारपत्रों के लिए समाचार सामग्री उपलब्ध करने की दृष्टि से हिन्दी में "ग्रामीण पत्र सेवा" नामक एक साप्ताहिक सेवा 1977 में आरंभ की गई थी ।
7. हिन्दी और उर्दु में 'यूनेस्को फीचर सेवा' नामक एक अन्य समाचार सेवा 1977 में आरंभ की गई थी । यह सेवा इन भाषाओं के पत्रों को यूनेस्को के लेखों के हिन्दी और उर्दु के मानक रूपान्तर उपलब्ध करती है जो छोटे समाचारपत्रों के लिए बहुत लाभदायक है ।

Setting up of Ancillary Industries in Rural Areas

2459. SHRI P. KANNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the moves of industrialists to set up ancillary industries in rural areas to promote rural development ;

(b) whether Government have made an in depth study projected moves of the industrialists and given a sense of direction so that the activities may be co-ordinated and may result in a meaningful impact ; and

(c) the quantification of the efforts of the industrialists made so far during last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a)
to (c). The proposals of industrialists

who set up ancillary industries are normally made to the State Directors of Industries. Coordination of these efforts are made by the District Industries Centres which have been established in 212 Districts. It is, however, premature to quantify the activities of DICs in this regard.

Application of Technology in Field of Food Production, Clothing Shelter and Rural Industries

2461. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with all the talks about application of technology relevant to urgent needs, a basic programme of application has been evolved for instant and comprehensive application in the fields of food production, clothing, shelter and rural industries etc., and

(b) whether a final model, easy of adoption throughout India has been evolved for streamlining the bullock cart ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Different Government departments are actively engaged in evolving programmes in different sectors to meet the urgent needs by application of relevant technology. Planning Commission, in the guidelines for the new development strategy, has outlined the principle objectives of planning, which are removal of unemployment and under-employment appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorer sections of the population and provisions by the State to meet the basic needs of the people in the lower income groups like clean drinking water, adult literacy, elementary education, health care, rural roads, rural housing, etc. Similarly, top priority has been given to food production programmes by the Department of Agriculture and Indian Council of Agricultural Research. A National Save Grain campaign has been launched by the Department of Food, which is a country-wide programme involving application of science and technology for a steady increase in the production of food-grains in the country. 140 Selected centres for implementation of the programme and 100 farmer training centres have been established all over the country.

In order to meet the clothing needs of the masses, under the new industrial policy, emphasis has been given to the development of handloom sector which provides employment to a bulk of people and would increase the earnings of the weavers. A number of intensive development projects, which cover about 10,000 handlooms and export oriented production projects covering about 1,000 handlooms, have been developed. Full employment in this sector is expected to increase from 57 lakhs in 1977-78 to 92 lakhs in 1982-83.

The Department of Industrial Development has established an Appropriate Technology Unit to clarify thoughts on the relevance of appropriate technology to rural development with special reference to the small scale industries sector. The establishment of District Industries Centre (DIC) would provide facilities to entrepreneurs for setting up of small and village industries. The DIC would survey the existing (traditional and new industries, raw-materials and human resources, would arrange training courses and organise marketing facilities for the village entrepreneurs. A large number of DICs would be established throughout the country during the current plan.

The National Building Organisation has been operating an experimental housing scheme and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is propagating the research conducted by Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee for encouraging the reduction in cost of dwelling units. The new building materials and techniques are being propagated through the Research and Advisory Committee, constituted by HUDCO. Similarly, other scientific departments like CSIR, DST etc. have also sponsored projects which are relevant to the basic need programme for the rural population.

(b) No, Sir. The final model, easy of adoption throughout India, has not so far been evolved for streamlining the bullock-cart. However, several prototypes designed to suit varying road conditions animal size, load levels etc., have been evolved by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and some private manufacturers. These are yet to be tested under field conditions. The cost of these designs ranges from Rs. 1200 to 2800 and both wood and steel are used. Improved harvesting and yoking systems have been developed and the traditional wheel has been preserved. The work is under progress.