

Development Agencies, Drought Prone Area Programme, CAD Programme, Tribal and Hill Area Development and Desert Development Programme, have been taken up for the benefit of poor farmers. Under these programmes subsidies on a wide range of items are being given such as minor irrigation works, fertilizers, soil and water conservation, distribution of milch animals, sheep, goats, pigs; poultry etc., horticulture, fisheries, sericulture and farm forestry. The general pattern of subsidy is as follows :—

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| 1. For small farmers (holdings between 1 to 2 ha.). | 25 % | } The rate of subsidy for scheduled Tribe Farmers has recently been raised to 50 per cent. |
| 2. For marginal farmers (holdings less than 1 ha.). | 33 1/2 % | |
| 3. For community works (irrigation including drainage.) | 50 % | |

(b) and (c). A large number of farmers growing paddy and jute have small holdings. Many of them are yet to take to improved technology and also to make use of various supporting facilities. Government's effort is, therefore, directed to popularise improved technology through a net work of extension services and also to help them to develop supporting facilities like irrigation. Effort is also directed towards making available improved seeds, fertilizers, plant protection materials and credit. Several programmes like the Intensive Jute Development Programme, Community Nurseries Programme of Rice and the Minikit Programme for Rice, Wheat and Millets etc. are designed to demonstrate improved technology to the farmers and motivate them to adopt improved practices. In areas where special programmes of rural development like SFDA are in operation, the main thrust of these programmes is towards the group of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with a view to improving their production technology, as well as creating assets which help the adoption of improved technology.

Export orders for Synthetic Resins

6517 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee set up by the Development Committee for oleo resins, gums and essential oils;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export orders for synthetic resins are not being fulfilled for want of a Scientific policy for tapping and commercial exploitation of pine, gum resins and also due to wrong classifications of timber as a minor produce and if so; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to create production potential in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the concerned Ministries of Commerce, Industrial Development and Chemicals and Fertilizers and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Rare Ancient Paintings stolen from Museums

6518. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a good number of rare ancient paintings stolen from Indian Museums are being sold in some European countries;

(b) whether, one such painting recovered from London, very recently, has been received by the Chandigarh Museum through the Police Department; and

(c) if so, the measures, Government propose to take to prevent the stealings and also to recover those stolen paintings?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). As far as the Central Museums are concerned, 102 miniature paintings were reported stolen from the Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh in 1970. One painting was retrieved through the Interpol Division of C.B.I. on 10-10-1978.

(c) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 regulates the export trade in antiquities and provides for the prevention of smuggling, fraudulent dealings in antiquities and for their compulsory acquisition. A number of measures have been taken to prevent thefts. Some of these are: Security measures of museums, important temples and places of archaeological interests; special cells to ensure prompt and regular dissemination of information relating to thefts of antiquities to ensure special look outs at Customs check posts to prevent smuggling of antiquities.

An International Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property; as adopted by the XVth General Conference of UNESCO in November, 1970 had been ratified.

Illiteracy among Industrial Workers

6519. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the

illiteracy among the industrial workers in major industrial cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, age-groups and the details regarding the scheme of Government to effectively combat the problem of illiteracy among the industrial workers; and

(c) whether any financial allocation has been made for the implementation of these programmes during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Workers Education, Ministry of Labour, has made preliminary enquiries in the industrial units located in their regional centres with a view to identifying the industries/establishments where predominantly illiterate workers are employed and prepared Registers of such illiterate workers. The Board has started 41 adult education centres from October 2, 1978 (one in each of the 39 regions and two in Bombay region) for these illiterate workers. The programme is proposed to be expanded during 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made in the Labour Ministry's Plan of 1979-80 for this Scheme as against the provision of Rs. 50,000 during 1978-79.

Adult Education facilities are also provided to workers in industrial areas by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare through the Shramik Vidyapeeths and Workers Social Education Institutes. Five such institutions have already been functioning at Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Indore and Nagpur. Three new Shramik Vidyapeeths have been sanctioned for Jaunshedpur, Calcutta and Bangalore. The provision for this scheme during 1978-79 was Rs. 20 lakhs. During 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 37.16 lakhs (Rs. 17.15 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 20 lakhs under Plan) has been made.