

Government to allot funds to meet the demands of the primary teachers and university teachers; and

(d) if so, to what extent Union Government have agreed to provide funds to the Karnataka State to meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India is not aware of any such agitation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

World Bank aid for National Agricultural Research Project in Karnataka

2771. **SHRI V. B. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive World Bank aided National Agricultural Research Project involving an outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been launched in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, its main aims and objects;

(c) when the project is likely to start;

(d) the amount of loan which the World Bank has agreed to provide; and

(e) whether any Central assistance will also be provided for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). A National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) has been launched by the ICAR from 1-1-79 for strengthening the regional research capabilities of the various agricultural universities in India to conduct location specific research on foodgrains and oilseeds with particular reference to rainfed farming. Under this project the eligible universities are expected to receive assistance from the ICAR for a period of five years; the average allocation for each State Agricultural university has been worked out at Rs. 5 crores. The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, has been approved for participation under this project.

2. In order to work-out detailed proposals for investment under this project for different agro-climatic zones of Karnataka, a total review of the existing research activities in Karnataka was conducted by an Expert Committee constituted by ICAR which submitted its report in April 1979. Based on this report, the following sub-projects have been sanctioned by the ICAR to be implemented by the UAS Bangalore:

Agro-climatic Zone	Regional Station	Date of start	Outlay sanctioned
1. Northern Dry Zone	Bijapur	1-5-80	79.27 lakhs
2. Coastal Zone	Brahamavar	1-4-81	111.30 "
3. Hilly Zone.	Mudigere	1-4-81	68.74 "
4. Eastern Transit Zone	Raichur-Bidar	1-4-81	40.84 "
5.	Strengthening of the office of Director of Research, Bangalore	1-7-80	13.94 "
Total :			314.09 Lakhs

*Sanction issued on 28-2-1981 but implementation will commence on 1-4-1981.

Some more proposals have been received from UAS Bangalore for strengthening of research stations which are under examination in the Council.

(d) The IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank, has agreed to provide a Development Credit of Rs. 23 crores to the Government of India for the entire project covering the various agricultural universities. The World Bank assistance will be limited to 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on these projects.

(e) The ICAR gives cent per cent grant to the universities to meet the expenditure on the various sub-projects relating to (i) staff (ii) civil works, (iii) farm development (iv) equipment and (v) contingencies. This assistance is given for a period of five years from the date of commencement of each sub-project. The responsibility for maintaining the station at the end of five years will be taken over by the State Govt./University. Expenditure on items relating to land acquisition, normal cost of cultivation and maintenance of station utilities overheads is borne by the State Govt./University.

Survey of Rural Housing

2772. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all of Rs. 800 crores of housing finance provided by major institutional agencies has benefited urban areas and nothing has been done for rural areas;

(b) if so, whether this view has been expressed in the Reserve Bank staff paper on 'Rural Housing';

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether the study estimated that 42.8 million units involving the expenditure of Rs. 13,090 crores would have to be constructed to house the countries rural poor at an average cost of Rs. 1503/- for a 75 sq. meter house;

(e) whether the above study has further pointed out that there were more houseless families in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(f) whether it has also been pointed out that there were nearly 4.2 million houseless families in the country; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Union Government to decrease the gap between the urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f) Views along these lines have been expressed in an article by a Research Officer of the Reserve Bank of India in a bi-annual publication brought out by the R.B.I. under the title 'Occasional Papers'; except that the projection in respect of the expenditure of Rs. 13,090 crores has been made on the basis of an assumed average cost of Rs. 3,054, instead of Rs. 1,503, per house with a plinth area of about 75 sq. meters, and the number of houseless families has been mentioned as 4.6 million, instead of 4.2 million.

(c) No specific figures regarding amount spent on urban areas have been given. Only what has been said is that almost all of this (Rs. 750 to Rs. 800 crores) benefited the urban centres.

(g) Housing, being a State subject, the responsibility in the field falls on the State Governments. The Minimum Needs Programme under the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) includes, in the State sector, a scheme for provision of house-sites-cum-subsidy for house construction for the landless labour in the rural areas. The Sixth Plan envisages allotment of house-sites to 68 lakh families and financial assistance for house construction to 36 lakh families at a total cost of Rs. 353.5 crores.

In Housing, the activities of the Government of India are mostly