

(ब) रिपोर्ट में घटिया किस्म की सामग्री के उपयोग का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। चूँकि सभी बूटिया छोटी किस्म की थी तथा उनको ठीक कर दिया गया था, अतः मामले में प्राग् कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया था।

Low Production of Cotton

4538 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE- Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) the reason of low production of short and medium staple varieties of cotton in the country, and

(b) the steps taken to improve 'the production'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PAEL) (a) and (b) The variety-wise official estimates of cotton production during 1973-74 and 1974-75 are not yet available. As such it is premature to say whether the production of medium and short staple cottons will be low or not. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in increasing cotton production, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme in all the major cotton growing States with full assistance for appointment of staff and contingencies. Subsidies are also given for seeds, purchase of plant protection equipment, demonstration etc., under the I.C.D.P.

राजस्थान में अकाल

4539. श्री पद्मालाल बाबूराव :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में 10 रेगिस्तानी जिले ऐसे हैं जहाँ आमनीर पर अकाल पड़ता रहता है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त क्षेत्र को इस समस्या से मुक्त करने के लिये केंद्रीय

सरकार ने पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धनराशि रखी है, और

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले के लिये कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है और उक्त राशि के आधार पर विभिन्न जिलों के लिये क्या क्या योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) राजस्थान राज्य में 10 निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त जिले, अर्थात् जैमलमेर, बाड़मेर, पाली, जालोर व कानेर चूरन, जाधपुर, बांसवाडा, नागौर और डूंगर तथा अजमेर, उदयपुर और झुझनू जिलों में 6 सर्मी की गहरी सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नों जा रहा है। पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में इन कार्यक्रम के लिये 33 80 करोड़ रुपये का परिचय्य रखा गया है। इस परिचय्य का बावर्षी धनराशि राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है।

(ख) पाचवी योजना अधि में प्रत्येक जिला 3 करोड़ रुपये पाने का पात्र है और इतनी ही धनराशि राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है। इनमें जोधपुर और नागौर के जिले शामिल नहीं हैं जिनमें स प्रभाव का प्रावधान 1 करोड़ रुपये है क्योंकि य विषय क्षेत्र में माहूथियन परियोजना के भाग है। प्रत्येक समीप की तहसील के लिए 30 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। योजनाओं का व्यापार देना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ने परियोजना रिपोर्ट हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है और इतनी जाच की जा रही है।

Request from Gujarat to Increase Sugar Quota

4540 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Gujarat Government had requested the Centre to in-

crease the sugar quota of the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir; in June and July, 1974.

(b) As the sugar production had fallen short of the original estimates in 1973-74 and the Government still considered it necessary to export about 5 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1974 to earn the much-needed foreign exchange, it became necessary to effect reduction in the monthly allotments of sugar to all the States from June 1974 onwards. It was not, therefore, possible to agree to the request of the Government of Gujarat to restore the allotment to the original level. The position was suitably explained to the State Government.

Illiteracy

4541. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of illiterates in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether till date there are thousands of teachers (including trained ones) unemployed for the last many years and still remain registered with employment exchanges all over the country; and

(d) if so, Government's reactions to this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the

1961 and 1971 Census the number of illiterates are as under:—

(Figures in lakhs)

Age Group	1961	1971
5—14	803.2	973.6
15—24	468.8	475.9
25—34	481.9	506.1
35 +	917.7	1126.7

In the age-group 15—24 where the full impact of educational policies of Government is most felt, the increase is marginal being only about 7 lakhs. The increase in the number is more in the older sections of the population, being 24 lakhs in the 25—34 age-group and 209 lakhs in the age-group 35+.

(b) The main reasons are: increase in population, socio-economic factors that prevent children from availing of full-time education; and inadequate resources.

(c) The total number of teachers of all categories on the live Register of Employment Exchanges rose from 58,000 in 1964 to 226,000 in June, 1974. Out of these 165,307 are trained teachers. All these teachers, however, may not necessarily be unemployed.

(d) Two steps have helped to alleviate the situation:

(i) Under the scheme of providing employment to the educated unemployed and for expansion of elementary education, about 80,000 additional elementary school teachers were appointed during 1971-72 to 1973-74 for opening of new primary schools, for improving the teacher-pupil ratio and for upgrading primary to middle schools;

(ii) Several State Governments are taking steps to reduce