

sections and helping the richer class of the society? Will the Minister assure that nothing will be done to the Orissa Land Reforms Act?

(Interruptions).

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, some Members of Parliament had met me in one group asking for amendment and another group of almost similar number had met me saying that that amendment should not be allowed. And I do not know how it has come in the press and in what press it has come that we have agreed to the amendment. I do not know that and it is not one of our functions to contradict all the statement given in the press or the press reports. So far as the question of Janata Government doing anything or not doing anything is concerned, as the Janata Government is here, the Orissa State has got the Janata Government there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are divided on this issue. Please answer properly.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is mainly being done by the Orissa Government. They have proposed certain amendments and we have given our reactions to those amendments. All that I have given in my answer to the question.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Sir, throughout India all the major sons have been given a ceiling. But in Orissa, major sons have not been given a ceiling. Even persons who are aged 80 or 90 years, if they are two or three brothers, they have not been given ceiling. Their grandsons numbering 20 or 30 are all major. I would like to know whether the Orissa Government has followed the Central guidelines in regard to the definition of "family". If not, why? If the State Government had not followed the Central guidelines, why did they accept this?

MR. SPEAKER: The answer is in the written statement.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not in every State that a major son has been given a separate share. For example, in States like UP and

Assam, the major sons have not been given a whole share. It is upto the State Government. The Central Government had only given the guidelines and the State Governments have to make their own legislation on that. Some States have passed legislation in a stricter form and some in liberal form and the Orissa Government has defined "family" in a stricter form. I would not like to say anything more.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If you want, you can raise a half-an-hour discussion.

Setting up of Community Polytechnics

*307. **SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of his Ministry has suggested the setting up of Community Polytechnics;

(b) if so, objects of these polytechnics; and

(c) the reaction of the State governments to it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Working Group on Technical Education has recommended that selected Polytechnics act as focal points to promote transfer of technology to the rural community and that such Polytechnics be designated as Community Polytechnics and adequate support provided. The All India Council for Technical Education, which has representations of all the States on it, have endorsed this recommendation of the Working Group. In consultation with the Directors of Technical Education, 28 Polytechnics have been selected for this purpose, to which financial support will be provided by the Central Government.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that "selected polytechnics act as focal points to promote transfer of technology to the rural community". The answer is very vague. I would like the hon. Minister to explain as to how they are going to transfer the technology to the rural community and on what basis they are going to set up these community polytechnics.

DR. PRATAP CHANRA CHUNDER: The original suggestion for transferring technology to the polytechnics had come from a Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Education Secretary in November, 1977. Then a Special Committee was set up for doing something about technical man-power, research and development. Then the scheme was placed before the All-India Council for Technical Education in February, 1978. Pursuant to that, some of these polytechnics are chosen for doing some special type of work like rural industrial production-cum-training centres, survey of the specific need of the area and 28 such polytechnics have been chosen. The matter is not yet finalised. We have made the offer. It is now for the State Governments to give a shape to this idea.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: In Tamil Nadu, how many polytechnics have been selected for community polytechnics and when are they going to start these community polytechnics?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In Tamil Nadu, two polytechnics have been chosen—Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Polytechnic, Coimbatore and Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad. We have recommended non-recurring and recurring grants and the grants will be released from 1978-79.

श्री. मुकुम चन्द्र कछवाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जो से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने पालीटेक्निक की सारे देश में स्थापना करने की उन की योजना है उस पर कितना व्यय वहाँ करेंगे, कितना राज्य सरकारें व्यय करेंगी

और इस से कितना लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : यह सवाल पालीटेक्निक का नहीं है कम्प्यूनिटी पालीटेक्निक का है। पालीटेक्नीक तो काफी हैं। परन्तु उन में से कुछ पालीटेक्निक चुन लिए गए हैं और उन में ग्रामीण उन्नति के लिये काम हो रहा है।

28 polytechnics have been chosen for this purpose.

श्री मुकुम चन्द्र कछवाय : खर्च कितना करेंगे उस पर ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : रेकरिंग और नान-रेकरिंग ग्रांट्स के बारे में एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You can place it on the Table.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I lay it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3050/78].

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This is a very welcome scheme because it enables the polytechnics to get involved in the problems of the rural poor and the people in villages also, will get involved in the work of the various Polytechnics. But, however, the Central assistance seems to be for both Government Polytechnics and Private Polytechnics. Government Polytechnics, normally, to take care of themselves. So, will the hon. Minister try to help Private Polytechnics more in this respect because, if he omits Government Polytechnics, he would be able to help a few more Private Polytechnics. I would like to have a sympathetic answer.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This is an experimental measure. We are proceeding on the basis of the expertise available in the Polytechnics; so, if in Government Polytechnics, expertise is available, such Government Polytechnics will be helped

and, similarly, Private Polytechnics. But when we increase our efforts in this field, more polytechnics will come in, including private Polytechnics.

Outlay on Operation Flood-II

*308. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Operation Flood-II project was approved by Government sometime in October, 1978;

(b) whether the shipments of milk powder and butter oil under this project from E.E.C. had already been shipped and received during June/July, 1978;

(c) whether Government have decided that the outlay on Operation Flood-II will be part of the Union Budget; and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether this decision is being fully implemented and observed by the Indian Dairy Corporation and the Department of Agriculture and the other concerned Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. This decision has been taken since Operation Flood II has been envisaged as a National Project for Dairy Development.

(d) Yes, Sir; the details of the procedure for reflecting the out-lays in the Union Budget are being worked out.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: The Operation Flood-II programme and also the Operation Flood-I programme was envisaged by the Government to make India self-sufficient in milk production. Now, what happened is that during

the last nine years, they could spend only Rs. 70 crores out of the total outlay of Rs. 116 crores which was meant for the first phase of the Operation Flood and, instead of making India self-sufficient in milk production, it is made India completely dependent ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: I am dealing with the question.

We are now completely dependent on the E.E.C. countries for running the Mother Dairy, according to reports. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Mother Dairies of Bombay, Delhi and Madras are running with a capacity of 35 per cent, 50 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, even with imported ingredients like skimmed milk powder and butter-oil used in the manufacture of milk, and whether it is also a fact that Government has diverted money meant for milk production in the country for manufacturing or importing dairy equipment from multi-national Companies abroad.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: These Mother Dairies are helping other Dairies, particularly in the bigger towns, in the supply of milk. Here also, we see that the Mother Dairy and the DMS are both supplying milk, but the Mother Dairy's milk is slightly more costly and has slight more fat, and their distribution system is an improvement over the DMS system.

I do not agree with the hon. Member that they are producing only to the tune of 35 or 30 per cent capacity, depending on the imports. They get fresh milk also from the milk-shed area and, also, they have some re-combination of milk from milk-powder and butter-oil. They have to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that you have not spent more than Rs. 70 crores in the last nine years out of Rs. 116 crores. He has also asked