

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9353/75.]

**Pay Scales of "Shastri" Degree Holders in Sanskrit**

**\*532. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

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

(a) whether the teachers holding Shastri degree in Sanskrit awarded by various Universities and Boards are considered as trained graduate language teachers by the Government;

(b) whether the Sanskrit teachers holding Shastri degree and other requisite qualifications have been paid the trained graduate pay scale of Rs. 170—380 by the Delhi Administration; and

(c) whether some of the Sanskrit teachers are given selection grade by the Delhi Administration?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) to (c). In September, 1962, Government laid down certain qualifications for the Sanskrit teachers Grade II employed in the Government schools in Delhi in the scale of Rs. 170-380 (the old scale for trained graduate teacher now revised to Rs. 440—750) for teaching classes VI to X in the composite Higher Secondary Schools. These qualifications were modified in September, 1965 and the revised qualifications laid down are:

(i) B.A. with Sanskrit as a full subject plus a degree in education/teaching;

or

(ii) Oriental degree in Sanskrit equal to B.A. or above, preferably with some teaching experience;

or

(iii) M.A. in Sanskrit, preferably with some teaching experience, and high percentage of marks.

In accordance with these orders, Sanskrit teachers who fulfilled the above qualifications have been paid the scale of Rs. 170—380 by the Delhi Administration.

The Government have recognised the Shastri examination in Sanskrit conducted by the various Universities and Boards as equivalent to B.A. and Shiksha Shastri as equivalent to B.Ed. or B.T. for the limited purposes of the appointment of language teachers in Sanskrit

The Delhi Administration maintains one combined seniority list for language teachers, which includes Sanskrit teachers also. The selection grades which have been sanctioned with effect from 5th September, 1971 for different categories of teachers have also been given to the Sanskrit teachers who form part of the combined cadre of language teachers

**World Bank Policy Paper on Rural Development**

**\*535. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the World Bank policy paper on the rural development wherein it has been stated that the rural poor were either unrepresented or inadequately represented in the councils of Government and the unfavourable distribution

of public expenditure for them in developing countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above and other observations made in the policy paper on rural development, and

(c) steps Government propose to take to ameliorate the condition of the rural people in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) This is a confidential report of the World Bank which was prepared for the use of its staff members and is in the nature of guidelines to them for formulating their lending programmes. As such no reaction from Government was necessary.

(c) One of the major objectives in the Fifth Plan is to substantially raise the per capita consumption of the lowest 30 per cent of the rural population. This implies that the income of about 26 million of the poorest rural households must rise. For achieving this objective, various programmes have been launched under Plan programmes. These programmes include development of drought prone areas, schemes for development of animal husbandry and fisheries, schemes for sericulture, schemes for small and marginal farmers, integrated development of command areas, development of tribal and hill areas, implementation of land reforms, legislation, development of rural industries and agro-based industries, development of cooperatives as an effective instrument to serve the needs of agricultural/rural population, adoption of price support measures for agricultural commodities to safeguard the interests of producers against vagaries of fluctuating prices and various other measures to improve the agricultural technology to increase the agricultural production.

The minimum needs programme introduced during the Fifth Plan period also mainly envisages improving the living conditions of rural population. The aspects of minimum needs programme which particularly relate to rural areas include provision of facilities for elementary education for children up to the age of 14 at the nearest possible places to their homes, supply of drinking water to villages suffering from chronic scarcity or having unsafe sources of water, provision of all weather roads to all villages having a population of 1,500 persons or more, provision of developed homes sites for landless labourers in rural areas, ensuring the spread of electrification in the rural areas and provision of integrated health facilities including primary health centres, supply system for nutrition feeding and family planning.

All the above programmes are directed to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the rural people of the country.

#### **Establishment of Cooperative Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh**

\*526 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the financial and other difficulties holding up the establishment of new sugar factories in cooperative sector in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) whether even though the requisite share capital has been contributed by the growers for the new Cooperative Sugar Factory at Renigunta, Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh, no progress has been made in establishing the factory, and

(c) what steps are proposed to remove the difficulties and expedite the establishment of the new Cooperative Sugar Factories