

very much. Since at the other end, there was control also, many of the factories found it uneconomical to run the units. So, the utilisation of full capacity was not only with respect to this unit but to a number of units. Therefore, I do not think there is any need for the Government to intervene now when the production has come up as a result of the policy decision taken by the Government.

DR. RANEN SEN: Sir, in the statement, it is stated that after the price increase the production has gone up. I want to know whether it is a fact that after decontrol, the prices of Dalda have started going up and (b) whether it is a fact that they are also consuming large amounts of mustard seeds and rape-seed oil to produce the Dalda. So much so that there may be a crisis in mustard oil all over the country. If it is a fact then I want to know:

(a) What steps the Government have taken to restrict the price increase or decrease the price and to prevent the Hindustan Levers and other companies which are producing Dalda not to use mustard oil or rape-seed oil?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE: The hon. Member would be happy to know that recently the position in regard to availability of vanaspati has improved all over the country; as a result of Government decision, the production has started coming up. All over the country the availability is no problem. The prices have not increased in bigger packs but in the case of smaller ones, there is some marginal increase in prices. But it is known to the hon. Member and to the hon. House that the prices of edible oil in the country are on the decline in the last 6 or 8 weeks and this should not present any cause for anxiety now. As far as use of mustard oil is concerned, this year, we expect the bumper crop of mustard. Normally we are having production of 18, 16 or 14 lakh tonnes but this year we expect a production of 24 lakh tonnes

of mustard oil. Even if vanaspati factories partly use it, I do not think, that should affect the general market availability. There are already constraints of how much groundnut etc. should be used, how much cottonseed oil should be used. There are fiscal incentives offered for use of some minor oils.

गोबर गैस की सफलता

191. श्री भगताराम मनहर: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गोबर गैस की सफलता और उपयोगिता के बारे में अब तक किये गये परीक्षणों के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं,

(ख) क्या विश्व बैंक अथवा किमी ग्रन्थ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी द्वारा इस परियोजना में रुचि लिये जाने अथवा इस के लिए या इस की तकनीक में सुधार करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है, यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं, और

(ग) ग्राम आदमी को गोबर गैस उपलब्ध कराने के लिये बनाये गये कार्यक्रम की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Tests and trials conducted by various agencies namely Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Khadi and village Industries Commission, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow have established the success and utility of gobar gas plants. Cattle dung or in fact, any organic waste when processed through

a gobar gas plant yields a combustible gas, known as methane, and manure. The manure obtained is rich in plant nutrients containing 1.5 per cent nitrogen, 1.0 per cent P_2O_5 and 1.0 per cent K_2O and is free from offensive odour normally associated with compost pits. The gas can be used for cooking and lighting purposes as well as for running engines. The gas burns with smokeless flame and has the heat efficiency of 60 per cent whereas the heat efficiency of dung cakes (dry gobar) is only 11 per cent. The gas produced in gas plant of 60 cubic feet capacity is adequate for meeting the daily requirements for cooking purposes for family of 5-6 members.

Further work on an acceleration of fermentation in gobar gas plants, devising gobar gas burners for more than 60 per cent efficiency, development of alternative materials and designs of gas plants to lower the costs and improve working is being done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Ministry of Industrial Development has also set up a committee for directions on gobar gas plant work in all its aspects.

The gobar gas plant has in recent years become popular with the farmers. About 7000 gobar gas plants have been set up in the country up to March, 1974.

(b) The UNIDO has submitted to the UNIDO Committee on Voluntary Contribution (CVC) a project proposal to authorise around \$ 2000 for engaging a consultant in India to prepare, as a first step, a detailed technical manual on bio-gas plants developed in India, with due regard to socio-economic factors, which would serve as a basis for development of national activity in India under UNDP country programme.

The UNIDO has also intimated that it would be render technical assistance for initiating a national

level integrated projected in India, under UNDP country programme for development, manufacturing, promotion and extension of bio-gas plants.

(c) The Government has planned a comprehensive programme envisaging to set up 1,00,000 gobar gas plants in the country during the fifth five Year Plan period. To start with a seeding programme, for setting up 20,000 gobar gas plants during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 has been taken up for which purpose the Government will give 25 per cent subsidy on capital cost to the beneficiaries. The remaining cost will be met by the beneficiaries on their own or by raising loans from the nationalised banks.

श्री भगतराज बनहर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोबर गैस की प्रारम्भ में बहुत चर्चा हुई थी और प्रशंसा भी हुई। किसानों को इसे अपनाने के लिये कहा गया। बिजली की कमी से उत्पन्न संकट से मुक्ति पाने का उपाय भी गोबर गैस ही समझी गयी। परन्तु खेद है कि यह लोकप्रिय नहीं हुई।

में सरकार से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उस के पास इस आशय की जानकारी है कि भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में कृषि विभागों को खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन की ओर से कितने गोबर गैस सयत्र लगाने की सिफारिश की गई थी और वास्तव में कितने स्वीकृत किये गये ?

केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से इस कार्य के लिये जो वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है, उस का कितना उपयोग हुआ है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as Gobar Gas Plant is concerned, about 700 have come into operation upto March, 1974. The number of applications received by various agencies including the Khadi & Gramudhyog is 22,460 and the number of proposals referred to banks is 9354 and the number of approvals by the banks is 2396.

श्री भगतराम मन्हर : दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ।

केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से जो इस कार्य के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है, उस का कितना उपयोग हुआ है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government of India gives 25 per cent subsidy on capital cost of the plants coming into operation.

श्री भगतराम मन्हर : क्या यह सच है कि अब तब जिन लोगों को गोबर गैस सयंत्र लगाने के लिए सहायता दी गई, वे रिटायर्ड उच्च सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, और उन के पास इतने डोर नहीं हैं कि वे गोबर गैस के लिए पर्याप्त गोबर इकट्ठा कर सकें ? क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको को निर्देश के बावजूद वे गोबर गैस प्लांट लगाने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को एडवांस नहीं देते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have mentioned just now, as far as nationalised banks are concerned, they have sanctioned about 2,396 applications. The others are being processed. Normally, plants are sanctioned to those persons who own at least three to five heads of cattle. If in any case it has been sanctioned to those who do not have cattle, the hon. Member can bring it to my notice, and we shall take it up.

श्री झारखंडे राय : झाझादी के बाद जब यहाँ नियोजन का कार्य शुरू हुआ, तभी से गोबर गैस योजना का हमारे देश के कई भागों में शुभारम्भ हुआ था । यह भी देखा गया है, और यह भी सही है, कि गैस निकलने के बाद गोबर भी ज्यादा गैस खाद का काम करता है और गैस से रोशनी का काम भी चलता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बावजूद पिछले पच्चीस बरसों में यह योजना पूरे देश में जनप्रिय नहीं हो सकी है, और बड़े पैमाने पर इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सका है, इस का क्या कारण है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that, during the last 20 years, we did not make a big push, though about 7,000 gobar gas plants were established in the country. They were also mainly in the south, in Gujarat and Maharashtra. In other parts of the country, the number was very negligible. The reason, perhaps, was that its acceptability in practice was not very much appreciated. The extension services also did not make a dent. Credit was not available to the farmers who wanted to set them up. Government assistance also in the way of subsidy, etc., to the extent needed, was not there. Now all these things are being made up, and large programmes are being taken up, in the background of energy crisis, in rural areas, etc.

श्री झारखंडे राय : गवर्नमेंट ने बैंको को इंस्ट्रक्शन्स दिये हैं कि जो लोग गोबर गैस प्लांट लगाना चाहें उन को लोन दिये जायें । लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि सब बैंक गांधी में नहीं जा पाते हैं और न ही उन की वहाँ जाने की इच्छा है । खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है । क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा अनुष्ठान करना चाहती है कि उस के अलावा दूसरे लोग भी गांधी में जा कर गोबर गैस प्लांट लगायें ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The State Governments can take initiative in this. Even private parties, farmers, etc., can take interest. There is no bar that they should necessarily come through the Khadi and Gramodhyog Commission. But some institution has to supervise whether the particular project is coming up in the field or not. If anybody is having any difficulty in Orissa, the hon. Member can bring it to my notice and we shall take it up.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Gobar gas plants are very popular with the farmers, and as many as 7,000 gobar gas plants have been set up in the country. In view of this, may I

know whether steps are being taken to see that it assumes the same air of importance and popularity with the industrialists also and if so, what are the steps being taken or that are likely to be taken?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I could not correctly follow the hon. Member's question. Now, during the current year and the next year, we are taking up programmes to have 20,000 gobar gas plants. Research studies are being extended; apart from CSIR and ICAR, one more Research Institute is also taking interest, so that it becomes more popular.

श्री गेंडा सिंह : मंत्री महोदय यह साफ करें कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो वित्तीय सहायता निर्धारित की गई थी, सरकार ने उस में से कितनी धनराशि दी उस धनराशि का उपयोग करने के लिए कितना समय दिया गया उस में से कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया और किस प्रकार किया गया। बिजली की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को इस वर्ष विशेष रूप से गोबर गैस का इन्तजाम करना था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस वर्ष पिछले वर्षों से तराकी हुई है या नहीं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: On the basis of the experience we have gained in the last two years, this large-scale programme has been taken up.

I have also mentioned the fact that apart from financial subsidies, research support, etc., raw materials like cement, iron, etc., are also being made available to those who would like to set up this plant.

श्री गेंडा सिंह : मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करें कि गत वर्ष जितनी वित्तीय सहायता देना निश्चित किया गया था उस में से सरकार ने कितना धन दिया और उस धन का उपयोग करने के बारे में क्या रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास ब्राई है कि उस का किन प्रकार उपयोग किया गया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The exact amount has to be worked out, but I have mentioned the number of plants which have been set up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I find from the information supplied by the hon. Minister that after November 1974, 856 gobar gas plants have been completed in 15 States of the country and 2400 gobar gas plants are under construction. But, strangely I find that there is not a single gobar gas plant in West Bengal. I want to know the reason for it. Is the West Bengal Government completely apathetic? Or the Central Government is apathetic? If not, what is the reason for not having a single gobar gas plant in West Bengal as gobar gas plant is necessary both for manure purposes as also for the purpose of energy?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that West Bengal does not figure in the list which I have got with me. Obviously, it is not getting popular there. We shall take it up with the West Bengal Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How do you know that it is not popular? What happened to the West Bengal peasantry when it is popular with the peasantry in other States? Will you check up with the Government over there?

MR SPEAKER: No controversy, please.

Shri Birendra Singh Rao—absent.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri—absent.

Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar—also absent.

Shri M. Kathamuthu also not here.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.

Medium of Instruction in Delhi Schools

*196. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons and the percentage thereof speaking Hindi,