free gift, why it was not distributed free through the many charitable institutions in our country.

• SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In so far as the quantity received is concerned, in 1974-75, we received from EEC 2590 metric tonnes and from WFB 8212 metric tonnes. In 1975-76 we did not receive anything from EEC, but we received 7165 metric tonnes from WFP. In 1976-77, we have received 1782 metric tonnes only from WFP. It was not sent for distribution through charitable institutions, as it was meant for augmenting the milk production in the country and that is what is being done.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जो बटर आयल आप मंगाते हैं और जो आपकी "आपरेशन फ्लड" की स्कीम थी—इससे दूध के धन्धे को कोई फायदा होने के बजाय दूध का धन्धा कम हो गया है, दूसरी तरफ़ कन्ज्यूमर को बास–आने वाला खराब दूध का इस्तेमाल मजबूरन करना पड़ता है ? मिल्क स्कीम को इससे कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। ऐसे बटर-आयल का उपयोग क्यों करे जिससे बास आती है जब दूध में उसका इस्तेमाल होता है—इन बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इसका इस्तेमाल करने से उपज में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। दूध का धंधा करने वालों को कोई नुकसान हुआ हो, ऐसी बात भी नहीं है। ऐसी भी कोई बात नहीं है कि जब बासी गंध आती है तब उसको मिला कर दे दिया जाता है। जब ठीक कंडीशन में होता है तभी मिलाया जाता है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही है वह हमने सुनी नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह सुनाई नहीं दिया इसलिए कृपा करके उसको दोबारा सुनवा दें।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने हाउस के सामने अर्ज किया था कि जैसा आनरेबल मेम्बर ने फर्माया कि जब बटर आयल खराब हो जाता है, उसमें बासी सुगंध आने लगती है उसके बाद उसको इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो यह बात गलत है और ऐसा नहीं होता है। (**व्यवधान**) घी के लिए तो मैं सुगंध ही कहूंगा, दुर्गंध नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि घी में सुगंध ही आती है। तो जब तक उसमें सुगंध आती है उसको इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और जब दुर्गंध आने लगती है तब इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है। तब वह काबिले इस्तेमाल ही नहीं रहता।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: We got the butter oil as a gift....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are trying to catch your eye.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: .... In that case, why should you price it?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We wanted to get money out of it for improving the dairy industry and the milch cattle.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Mavalankar, not here. Shri Nawab Singh Chouhan.

हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने वाली संस्थाएं

*409. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कितनी संस्थाएं सीधे हिन्दी को बढावा देने के लिए कार्य कर रही

हैं और उनने अध्यक्षों तथा चेयरमैनों का दर्जा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, नई दिल्ली तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान, आगरा दो ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जो सीधे इस मंत्रालय के अधीन हैं । केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के निदेशक, वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के भी अध्यक्ष हैं । वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष के पद का वेतनमान 2250–2500 रुपये है । केन्द्रीय हिन्दी सस्थान के निदेशक का वेतनमान 1500–2500 रुपये +250 रुपये विशेष वेतन के रूप में है ।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1960 में राष्ट्रपति के आदेशानुसार इस आयोग की स्थापना हुई थी और उस समय कल्पना की गई थी कि इस आयोग को स्वायत्तशासी संस्था बना दिया जायेगा तथा इसके जो अध्यक्ष होंगे उनको सेक्रेटरी का दर्जा दिया जायेगा किन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया । इस आयोग के सदस्यों को पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनाया जाए—कुछ दिनों तक यह बात चली लेकिन बाद में वह नहीं हुआ । कभी आयोग को निदेशालय में मिलाया गया और कभी निदेशालय को उसमें मिलाया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार इस बात को सोच रही है कि इसको स्वायत्तशासी संस्था बनाया जाये और इसके अध्यक्ष को सेक्रेटरी का दर्जा दिया जाये ? यदि ऐसा नहीं सोच रही है तो और किस बात पर विचार कर रही है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने कहा है कि जो कुछ उनका पद है और जो तनख्वाह है वह उसके बराबर है । इससे ज्यादा मैं अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या मंत्री महोदय समझते है कि हिन्दी का काम विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में बिखरा हुआ पड़ा है और उसमें कोई सहयोग तथा समन्वय नहीं है ? हिन्दी जो सम्पर्क और राज भाषा बन गई है उसको सुचारू रूप से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास ऐसी योजना है कि इस संस्था को पूर्ण स्वायत्तशासी बनाया जाये और उसके अन्तर्गत तमाम हिन्दी का काम सौंप दिया जाये और उसके अध्यक्ष को सेक्रेटरी का दर्जा दिया जाये ? मैं यही पूछ रहा हूं कि क्या ऐसा चल रहा है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं चल रहा है तो क्या आप ऐसा करने को तैयार है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैं जांच कराऊँगा ।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the hon. Minister please let me know whether efforts are being made to promote regional languages in States where Hindi is in vogue under the three language formula. There is a feeling that adequate steps are not taken to popularise regional languages under the three language formula.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I respectfully submit that this charge is not correct because about Rs. 1 crore has been offered to the State Government for the purpose of publication of books in regional languages. Apart from that we find that there are other institutions for promoting regional languages. We have a society for promotion of modern Indian languages sponsored by the Central Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is one crore of rupees for the whole country? I am seeking clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already said that. He will answer.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: How many institutions are running in Tamilnadu for Hindi Prachar Shaka and how much money is being spent?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I would like notice for the details.

For the information of this House I may say that Central Hindi Directorate is running correspondence course for teaching Hindi through Tamil. Originally it was planned for 500 students. Now there are 4000 students learning Hindi through correspondence course through the medium of Tamil.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister said rupees one crore. Is this sum for the whole country or for a particular State? If it is for a particular State, which is that State? Rs. one crore for 600 million people for the development of regional languages is a ridiculously low amount.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He requires notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As per Constitution Hindi has a double status. It is a national language as well as an official language. All languages are national languages. I have no grouse whatever is spent for the development or promotion of Hindi as it is an accepted official language of our country. Will hon. Minister give us the break up of the figures of the expenditure for improvement and development of other national languages in our country?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I require notice for that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister could say that he would reply later on. There is no question of giving notice. My query comes from the previous question put to him. Will you direct the hon. Minister to say that the information would be furnished later?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He will furnish it later. He himself said.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He said he will need notice. I asked for furnishing information. These two are different things. Information should be given, not asking for notice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हिन्दी पढ़ाने वाली सस्थायें इस देश में कितनी चल रही है और उनके नाम क्या है और उन पर अलग अलग कितना खर्च किया जा रहा है ? क्या यह सही है कि काफी प्रयास करने के बाद भी हिन्दी के प्रति आपके कार्यालय में अफसर लोग हीन भावना दिखाते है ? क्या यह सही है जो कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्य है उन के साथ भी पत्र व्यवहार हिन्दी में न हो कर अग्रेजी में होता है ? जब इस प्रकार की भावना केन्द्र की रहेगी तो कैसे आप मानकर चलते है कि हिन्दी को देश में बढ़ावा मिलेगा ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : जैसे मैंने पहले कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से दो संस्थायें चल रही है । इसके अलावा कई राज्य सरकारें भी हिन्दी को बढ़ाने के लिए संस्थायें चलाती हैं । कितना रुपया खर्च होता है मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता, इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिये । राज्य सरकारों से कभी कभी हिन्दी में भी पत्र व्यवहार होता है और अग्रेजी में भी होता है । बंगलौर में मैं गया था । वहां लोगों की शिकायत थी कि कन्नड़ भाषा में नहीं होता है । इस तरह से काम कैसे चलना चाहिये आप समझ सकते है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a very sensitive issue. We can't have controversy. Our friends said that equal respect should be given to all the languages, and that Government should also promote all languages equally. A sort of shift is given by the present Government. The other day Mr. Raj Narain said something. I am happy that the hon. Prime Minister rightly intervened and said about it. Any sort of imposition of any language would create sharp reaction from southern States. It is an important question. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will give attention to promote all the languages along with the national language, Hindi. Will he promote them and also spend money for promoting these regional languages? I want to know about the reaction of the government on this important issue.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Answer to this question will also cover answer to some of the points raised by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu: Rs. 1 crore for each regional language is paid. This is done through autonomous State Textbook Board set up in the regional language area. It is for each regional language.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: May I know whether the amount spent for development of regional languages is for translation into regional languages? What are the steps taken for propagating regional South-Indian language (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada) in the North?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is the Institute for Development of Modern Indian Languages which is being supervised by the Indian Government. Apart from that help is given to each regional language for text-book writing in the regional languages.

So, that is for the promotion of text-books for the study by the students.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, my question has not been answered.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: *rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If four of you get up simultaneously, nobody can answer.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, my question is: what are the steps taken by Government in the Hindi region for promoting the South Indian languages?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, in the three-language formula, a suggestion has been offered to the State Governments for the introduction of the South Indian languages in Hindi area. But, then, it is for the State Governments to carry out the direction.

As regards the regional languages, apart from the institutions run directly by the Central Government, there is Sahitya Academy which also encourages the regional languages by awarding prizes to the writers who have been writing in a better way in those regional languages. Moreover, prizes are also being awarded to the people writing in their mother-tongue. They have also been writing in Hindi. In this way, a lot of encouragement is being given to all the different modern languages in India.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि जो माननीय सदस्य क्षेत्रीय भाषा की प्रधानता स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार के सामने मांग रखते हैं ऐसे सदस्यों का हृदय परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा सरकार के पास कोई योजना है जिससे उनके हृदय में स्वयं अपनी मातृ भाषा के प्रति श्रद्धा पैदा हो और इस सदन में अपनी मातृभाषा को व्यवहार करें जिस से उनकी क्षेत्रीय भाषा का विकास हो सके ? क्या ऐसी योजना सरकार के पास है कि उनके हृदय में यह भावना पैदा कर सकें ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव मेरे पास नहीं है ।

Mechanization of Agriculture

*410. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps Government have taken to further mechanise agriculture.

(b) whether Government have taken concrete steps to increase the inputs in agriculture; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Government have adopted a policy of selective mechanisation, which, without seriously affecting employment opportunities in agriculture, can help farmers to take to intensive cropping with higher yields from the same land. Most of the agricultural machinery required by farmers is being manufactured in the country. Since it is not possible for small farmers to own many such machines, agro-service centres and custom hiring centres are being set up for giving such mechines on hire. Small and marginal farmers are provided subsidy on improved implements in selected areas under the Small Farmers' Development Agency Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Tribal and Hill Areas Development Programme.

(b) and (c). Important steps taken by the Government to increase the availability and consumption of major inputs, namely, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides and irrigation water, are as follows:—

SEEDS

Keeping in view the expected increase in the requirement of quality seeds for major cereal crops in the coming years, Government have evolved a national programme which seeks to integrate the various stages of seed production, from research institutions to farmers' fields, and provide necessary infrastructural facilities to cater to seed processing, storage, quality control and marketing. Under this programme, it is intended to broadbase and diversify quality seed production and also to build up a reserve stock of seeds for use during periods of inadequate availability. Programmes are also being drawn up to strengthen the facilities for production of vegetable seeds and seeds of commercial crops.

FERTILISERS

To meet the rising demand for fertilisers, the total availability is being increased by expanding the level of production in the country and arranging necessary imports. The imported fertilisers are stored in over 600 buffer points in the country. Efforts are being made to open additional retail outlets in the interior areas, which now number about one lakh, so as to make fertilisers easily available to the cultivators. The State Governments are also being encouraged to set up composite input distribution centres, so that farmers may get seeds, fertilisers and pesticides under one roof, wherever possible. An Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign has been taken up in the current kharif season in 68 selected districts, where the level of fertiliser consumption is low at present, but the potential for increasing the consumption is good.

PESTICIDES

The manufacturing capacity of the pesticides industry as well as consumption of pesticides has considerably increased over the years. All plant protection materials are, by and large, easily available within the country through approximately 52000 sales points. Subsidy under various schemes is being given to small and