

MR. SPEAKER: There are two questions. One is whether the per capita production here is less than in other countries.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is less than in some countries, but it is more than in many countries. We are making all-out effort to increase per capita production in the country.

Grants to States for opening of Schools in Rural and Backward Areas

*745. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are giving grants to the States for the opening of schools in rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, what is the amount of grants given to the State of Karnataka for this purpose during the last three years;

(c) the details regarding the multi-purpose and other schools opened in the State; and

(d) the details regarding the amount of grant which has so far lapsed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Central Government do not give separate grants and aid to States for the opening of schools in the rural and backward areas. The Central assistance is given as block grants for the State plans as a whole.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Education is now in the Concurrent List, but in many of the rural parts

many of the schools do not have any building and the students are studying under the shade of trees. They do not have a proper environment and proper building, and many of the buildings that do exist are half-constructed and not completed. The Janata Party Government is talking of more rural upliftment. Is it not the responsibility of the Government of India to see that more grants are paid to the State Governments and earmark them for this purpose? If so, what is the allotment made and what are Government's broad outlines on this matter?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: Though the Constitution was amended during the emergency to bring education from the State List to the Concurrent List, no legislation has been brought forward to take it to the Concurrent List. It is still in the State List, and it is the primary or direct responsibility of the State Governments to open schools in the rural as well as backward areas. The Government of India only gives the States grants as block grants in their plans.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Much has been said about Urdu, but for the children of the minorities living in the rural and urban areas there is hardly any scope to get their education in Urdu. So, may I know whether the Government while giving grants to the State Governments will see that allocation is made particularly for the development of Urdu for the benefit of the children of the minorities?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: Though this question is not related to the main question, so far as Urdu is concerned, we are giving guidelines to the State Governments for its development and teaching in the schools in the various States. So far as the development of Urdu is concerned, we are having

a national committee, the Tarakki-Urdu Board, through which we are trying to develop the language.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: May I know whether the State of Kerala has been included in the grants list and if so how much has been granted to it?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: All the States are included. It is in the State Plan. It is not possible for me to say now how much Kerala has been given.

श्री युवराज : राज्यों को जो केन्द्रीय महयता दी जाती है, उनका आधार क्या है? जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं, उनको अधिक अनुदान दिया जाता है या यह अनुदान जनसंख्या के आधार पर दिया जात है, इसका क्या क्राइटीरिया है ?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: It is the policy of the Janata Party Government to help the backward areas as much as possible. The Planning Commission are doing an exercise on it as how the backward areas can be helped in this matter.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग के सदस्य

749. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा एक कृषि मूल्य आयोग का गठन किया गया है;

(ख) उसके सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों की प्रत्येक-प्रत्येक संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) इसका गठन किस प्रकार से किया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission was constituted with effect from 8-1-1965 by a Resolution of the Government of India. The sanctioned strength of the Commission consists of a Chairman and three Members including Member Secretary. One of the posts of Members is now vacant.

As presently constituted, the Chairman and the Member Secretary are economists while the second Member has been appointed in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture in order to include in the Commission a non-official with understanding of agricultural production and consumer problems. The appointments have been made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या सरकार ने यह आधार माना है कि किसानों के उत्पादन खर्च और कृषि के उपकरण में आने वाली वस्तुओं की कीमतों के अनुपात में कृषि-उपज का मूल्य नय किया जायेगा ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह आधार सुरक्षित करने के लिए कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीज में आंकड़ें लिये जाते हैं, कुछ यह कमीशन खुद तय करता है और कुछ फार्मर्स ऑर्गनाइजेशन को बुलाया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether the cost of production is taken into account.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The cost of production is also taken into consideration when the prices are fixed.