

agricultural and industrial loans. Many schemes of financial assistance to the States are being implemented for agricultural development. List of schemes and the amount sanctioned under each scheme during the last 3 years is given in the Annexure [See Appendix 175, annexure No. 12]

(b) State-wise earmarking of funds is not done in advance for each scheme. The amount of sanction depends upon factors like proposals of the State Governments, availability of funds, utilisation of previously sanctioned funds etc. Hence, it is not possible to specify the amount of funds likely to be released to Punjab for the next two years.

सरकार की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा किए जाने संबंधी नीति

651. श्री राम जेटमलानी :

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:

क्या जल संसाधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श लेने के बाद यह सर्वसम्मत निर्णय लिया है कि वर्तमान अधूरी जल संसाधन (सिंचाई) परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने से पहले किसी नई सिंचाई परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य को आरंभ नहीं किया जाएगा

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कुल कितनी अधूरी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं निर्माणधीन हैं और इन परियोजनाओं में कुल कितना निवेश किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक अतिरिक्त राशि का अनुमान लगाया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजनार्थ कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि की आवश्यकता है और ऐसी सभी वर्तमान अधूरी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने के बाद कुल कितनी सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन होने का अनुमान है?

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. वी. रंगैया नायडू) : (क) राज्यों / संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के जल संसाधन और सिंचाई मंत्रियों के 22 अगस्त 1995 को नई दिल्ली में हुए 11 वें सम्मेलन में यह सिफारिश

की गई कि जब तक चालू परियोजनाएं पूरी नहीं हो जाती तब तक नई परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए और केवल उन परियोजनाओं का चयन करने में अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए जिन्हें अपवादात्मक मामलों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए शुरु किया जा सकता है, जो संतुलित विकास आदि के कारणों से आवश्यक हैं।

(ख) आठवीं योजना में 158 वृहद, 226 मध्यम और 95 विस्तार, नवीकरण / आधुनिकीकरण योजनाएं निर्माणधीन हैं। मार्च, 1995 तक इन परियोजनाओं पर 34157. करोड़ रुपए की राशि व्यय होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए अनुमानित रूप से 36839.06 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त राशि की आवश्यकता है। इन परियोजनाओं की अनुमानित सिंचाई क्षमता 24.812 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है।

Modification in the Minimum Support Price-System

652. SHRI MOHAN BA^U: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have ruled out modification in the Minimum Support Price System*

(b) if so, whether it has beef? §c}rfjiftec that due to certain drawbacks big tarmac with better inputs succeed in getting higher production and benefits from the MSP as compared to small and marginal farmers;

(c) if so, the main reasons for no modifying the minimum support price for the benefit of small and marginal farmers;

(d) whether the country has achieved* all time high foodgrain production due to the hard work of small and marginal farmers but no benefit is being provided to them; and

(e) if so, the main reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (t) The minimum support prices of major

agricultural commodities are announced each season by the Government. The Government also undertakes purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies. The price policy seeks to ensure remunerative prices to all size classes of farmers—small marginal and big—for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production. This has helped to raise production and productivity on farms. The data collected under agriculture census and other surveys have shown that the use of inputs and yields per ha. on small and marginal farms is not lower than that of big farms. All classes of farmers have contributed to achieving all time high foodgrains production in the country. This proves that benefits of the technology, price and other policies pursued by the Government have equally benefited the small and marginal farmers. Small farmers agri business consortium has been registered to promote economic efficiency and infrastructural soundness in agricultural sector and tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment so rampant on small holdings through production and marketing linkages. Incentives are provided to resource-poor farmers for the use of seeds of location specific high yielding varieties and improved farm implements.

Slow Rehabilitation Programme of Earthquake Victims

653. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rehabilitation programme of earthquake affected persons in Marathwada is slow;

(b) the target date for completion of the programme and the progress made till date; and

(c) the mechanism devised to monitor the work of rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme is generally progressing as per schedule.

(b) The target date for completion of the programme is June, 1997. Out of 23394 houses to be constructed under the Programme, upto the end of September, 1995, 8702 houses spread over 42 villages have been completed. 9628 houses are at various stages of construction.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has constituted an Earthquake Rehabilitation Cell to monitor the progress of implementation of the project.

Credibility of Management Colleges

654. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study with regard to the mushrooming of the Management Colleges and Institutes in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the credibility of these colleges and institutes, the adequacy or otherwise of the teaching facilities and expertise provided by these colleges and institutes; and whether the degrees awarded by them are recognised by Government; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to conduct such a study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is a statutory body established under the AICTE Act 1987 for ensuring coordinated development of technical and management education in