

Puram, New Delhi on the 8th October, 1976; :

(b) whether any shortage in the stock of medicines was detected by the squad; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken against the persons responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJNARAIN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c.) Does not arise in view of reply given in part (b) of the Question.

Scheme for Adult Education

*236. SHRI JAGJIT SINGH
ANAND: SHRI RISHI
KUMAR
MISHRA: SHRI BHUPESH
GUPTA:

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

(a) the number of illiterate adults in the country;

(b) whether Government have prepared any scheme to take up adult education on a large-scale throughout the country; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the scheme and what is the estimated expenditure to be incurred on its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to 1971 Census, the number of illiterates in the age-group 15+ is about 20.95 crores.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has held extensive discussion recently on adult education with educationists and adult education field workers and the policy and programmes in this field are being finalised.

Irrigation Projects Pending due to Inter-State Water Disputes

*237. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for irrigation projects pending with Government for clearance due to inter-State river water disputes; and

(b) the steps which Government are taking to resolve these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Eighteen major and fourteen medium irrigation schemes in the major river basins are pending clearance because of the inter-State differences.

(b) Of these, one major and one medium irrigation schemes are in the Godavari Basin and four major and six medium irrigation schemes are in the Narmada Basin. The disputes relating to these river basins are being adjudicated upon by the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal and Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal respectively.

Seven major and one medium irrigation schemes are in the basins common to Bihar and West Bengal. An official level understanding for these projects which are in the Ajoy, Mahananda, Subarnarekha and Damodar basins, has been reached. This is being examined in consultation with the State Governments, as it involves the use and development of Damodar waters, which is under the purview of the Damodar Valley Corporation under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act of 1948 and impinges on the provisions of the Act.

Five major and five medium projects are in the Yamuna Basin Availability and sharing of the waters of the Yamuna are being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

Clearance of Thein Dam Project across the Ravi is pending for a decision with regard to the sharing of cost and power benefits. The matter is being pursued with the concerned State Governments.

Bahuda Stage-II Project of Orissa in the Bahuda Basin which is common to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, is under discussions between the officers of the two States.

राज्यों में भूमि सुधार

*238. श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि सुधार कानूनों में कमियों को दूर करने के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी नियमों को किस हद तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है ; और

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों ने उक्त मार्गदर्शी नियमों के अनुसार भूमि के स्वामियों द्वारा किसानों की बेदखली रोकने के लिये कानून में सुधार के लिये अभी तक व्यवस्था नहीं की है ?

Land reforms in States

*238. SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for removing lacunae in land reform laws have been followed in the various States; and

(b) the names of the States which have so far not made provision in their land reform laws to prevent the eviction of tenants by the land owners in terms of the said guidelines?]

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भूमि सुधार के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नीति का उल्लेख पंचवर्षीय योजना के दस्तावेजों में किया गया है । इस विषय में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । (नीचे देखिये) ।

f []English translation.

(ख) उन सभी राज्यों ने, जहाँ पट्टेदारी की प्रथा विद्यमान है, कानूनी व्यवस्था है कि पट्टेदारी को, इसके बारे में बने कानूनों के अनुसार ही बेदखल किया जा सकता है ।

विवरण

भूमि सुधार के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नीति पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में दी गई है । इस दिशा में पहला कदम जमींदारियों, जागीरों, इनामों, इत्यादि मध्यस्थ पट्टों का उन्मूलन करना था । यह कार्य, वस्तुतः पूर्ण हो गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप 200 लाख से अधिक काश्तकारों को राज्य के साथ सीधे सम्पर्क में लाया गया है । थोड़ी छोटी जागीरें और इनाम अभी भी विद्यमान हैं । उनके उन्मूलन के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

पट्टेदारी सम्बन्धी नीति का उद्देश्य सभी पट्टेदारों और बटाईदारों को उन द्वारा काश्त होने वाली भूमि के स्वामित्व के अधिकार प्रदान करना है । परन्तु रक्षा सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों, विधवाओं, अविवाहित महिलाओं, वृद्धों और मानसिक तथा शारीरिक रूप से अपंग श्रेणी के पट्टेदारों को इससे मुक्त किया गया है । अन्य पट्टेदारों के लिए (जो अनेक राज्यों में अभी भी विद्यमान हैं) स्थिति यह है कि उनके पट्टों की सुरक्षा प्राप्त है । इसके तीन मूलभूत तत्व हैं :—

- (1) कानूनों के उपबन्धों के सिवाय किसी अन्य ढंग से काश्तकारों की बेदखली नहीं हो सकती;
- (2) भू-वामी द्वारा केवल निजी खेती के लिए भूमि वापिस ली जा सकती है; और
- (3) भूमि वापिस लेने की स्थिति में पट्टेदार को पट्टे पर दिये गये क्षेत्र में से कम से कम कुछ क्षेत्र निश्चित रूप से दिया जायेगा ।

कानून के उपबन्धों के सिवाय काश्तकारों को बेदखल करने के खिलाफ सभी पट्टेदारी