

given better production results in countries with dense population and low technology; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Available information indicates that in some countries such as Japan, high yield have been achieved on small holdings, but agriculture in these countries has been both labour intensive and capital intensive using advanced technology. In India, the State have enacted legislation for lowering the level of ceilings on holdings. Also, the strategy enunciated for agricultural development in the Fifth Plan places greater reliance on intensive agriculture for securing higher productivity and production. Various programmes such as extension of irrigation facilities, command area development, extension of area under high-yielding varieties, coordinated arrangements for supply of inputs, larger supply of institutional credit, etc., are being implemented for this purpose. Special stress is also being placed on assisting small and marginal farmers with inputs, irrigation facilities, credit and technical know-how so as to enable them to improve their levels of production.

*70. [Transferred to the 5th August, 1974.]

कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय

*71. श्री प्रकाश्वीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को हरियाणा सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

†[Kurukshetra University]

*71. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the Haryana Government for making Kurukshetra University a Central University; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ?]

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री
(प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

†[THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

Urdu medium schools in Delhi

*72. SHRI S. A. HASHMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of Urdu medium, primary, middle and higher secondary schools in Delhi;

(b) what is the strength of teaching staff in these schools and how many of them are Urdu trained teachers;

(c) whether Urdu text books are available for all the classes, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) what steps are being taken to make text books available to students;

(e) whether any steps have been taken in this connection to collect and publish the works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and what progress has been made in this direction;

†[] English translation.

(f) what steps are being taken to promote Urdu language in Delhi and other centrally administered territories; and

(g) whether a Urdu Academy is being planned for Delhi, if so, the steps that have been taken by Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Primary	35		
Middle	11		
Higher Secondary	8		
(b)	Total No. of teachers	Total No. of Urdu knowing teachers	Total No. of Urdu trained teachers
Primary	341	341	Not readily available
Middle/Higher Secondary	362	329	

(c) Urdu text books for primary and middle classes are available. As regards higher secondary classes, the books prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education in the subject of Urdu are available. As regards other subjects to be taught through Urdu medium the schools are free to prescribe suitable text books which are available.

(d) The Taraqui-e-Urdu Board set up by the Government of India, working through the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu has taken up publication of original Urdu books as well as translation of Text Books.

(e) The Sahitya Akademi has undertaken the compilation, editing and publication of the collected works in Urdu of the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. A special Editorial Board was appointed to edit and supervise the publication under the chairmanship of the late Dr. Zakir Husain. The complete works are being issued in several uniform volumes of which the first four consisting of the revised edition of Tarjuman-ul-Quran have been published. Among other volumes, Ghubar-i-Khatir and Tazkira have been published and the first part

of the collected Speeches of Maulana Azad under the title 'Khutbat-i-Azad' is now in press.

The collected works have been divided as under:—

1. Tarjumanul Quran Vol. I, II, III & IV.
2. Ghubar-i-Khatir.
3. Tazkirah.
4. Khutabat-i-Azad Vol. I, II & III.
5. Letters of Azad Vol. I & II.
6. Essays of Azad Vol. I—IV.
7. Poems of Azad (Kalam-i-Azad).
8. Miscellaneous and Stray writings.

The first volume of the letters of Azad (No. 5 above) is proposed to be brought out first. The Akademi has also decided that the first volume of Tarjuman-ul-Quran, which is now out of print, should be reprinted expeditiously so that the complete set of the work may be available.

The Akademi is also proposing to request UNESCO to bring out a selection of Maulana Azad's Urdu writings in English and foreign language translations.

(f) For educational purposes the steps taken in Delhi include the following :—

1. Setting up of or giving grant-in-aid to Urdu Medium schools.

2. Provision for the teaching of Urdu in schools, colleges and Universities in Delhi.

3. Grant of permission by the Central Board of Secondary Education for teaching of Urdu as a language in higher secondary classes by any school which wishes to do so.

4. Assistance to Jamia Milia Islamia which provides Urdu as one of the media for higher education.

5. Assistance to voluntary organisations/institutions as well as Urdu scholars in Delhi for purposes such as publication of Urdu Dictionary, compilation of catalogue of Urdu manuscripts, publication of Urdu Diwan, construction of Urdu Ghar and setting up of Aiwan-e-Ghalib.

As regards other Union Territories, the required information is being collected.

(g) The Delhi Administration has received a proposal to establish an Urdu Akademi, which is under their consideration

Shipping Service between Bombay and Cochin

*73. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA :
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH :
SHRIMATI RATHNABHAI SREENIVASA RAO :
SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA MENON :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for the re-introduction of a Coastal Shipping Passenger service between Bombay and Cochin ; and

(b) if so, by when a decision is expected to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI) : (a) and (b) A proposal for re-introduction of Coastal Shipping Passenger Service between Bombay and Cochin was considered. However, as the service will not be economically viable, it was not possible to accept the proposal.

Out-break of smallpox epidemic in the country

*74 SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI :

SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN :

SHRI GANESH LAL MALI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an out-break of small-pox epidemic in different parts of the country claiming thousands of lives this year ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the number of small-pox deaths in different States and the number of small-pox cases registered in each State ; and

(c) what are the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to eradicate the disease under a time-bound programme ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Since last year there has been a noticeable increase in the incidence of small-pox particularly in the States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

The high incidence of small-pox can be attributed to accumulated back-log of primary vaccinations, the lingering superstition