

tary bodies in the Capital and other States to check prostitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Since the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act is implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administration, the Ministry of Social Welfare has no proposal to set up bodies in the Capital and other States of check prostitution. However, voluntary organisations working in the field are eligible for financial assistance under a scheme of Central government for running Short Stay Homes which provide temporary shelter to women and girls who are in social and moral danger. At present six such homes are being run on a pilot basis under the scheme.

महिलाओं में साक्षरता

2683. श्रीमती वृष्णा साही : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की महिलाओं में साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ख) उनमें क्रमशः प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त महिलाओं को प्रतिशतता कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). रजिस्ट्रार जनरल के कार्यालय द्वारा प्रकाशित 1971 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारत की महिलाओं में साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता (0-4 आयु वर्ग को छोड़ कर) 21.97 थी। उन महिलाओं की प्रतिशतता, जिन्होंने प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्च शिक्षा तक अध्ययन किया क्रमशः 7.15, 1.46 और 0.32 थी।

Production of Automatic Switching Equipment

2684. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:
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(a) the quantum of indigenous production of automatic switching equipment in the country annually;

(b) what criteria is used in replacing the existing manual exchange by automatic ones; and

(c) whether Government have proposal to introduce automatic exchange at Bijapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The annual indigenous production of automatic switching equipment is as under:—

- (i) Local exchange equipment —
about 1.30 lakh lines.
- (ii) Trunk automatic exchanges
junct on equipment, Traffic —
relief, Telex, STD, LOD etc.
about 0.64 lakh
equivalent lines.

(b) The Government has been keen to automatise the manual exchanges as early as possible. However, the Department is handicapped in pursuing this programme due to the inadequate availability of automatic exchange equipment in the country. The present production is not sufficient even to cater for the expansion of the existing automatic exchanges.

Urgent steps are being taken to augment the production of automatic exchange equipment in the country. It is hoped that supplies from augmented production will start becoming available only during 1983 onwards.

Despite this temporary set back, the Departments objective continues to be eventually to automatise the local telephone service through the country. As a step towards this objective and within the limitations of availability of automatic telephone exchange equipment, a phased programme is being undertaken to replace the existing exchanges by automatic in the following cases:—

- (i) All manual exchanges at State Capitals and District Headquarters.

(ii) Manual exchanges with very large exchange capacities and demands.

(c) as regards Bijapur, it is tentatively proposed to allot automatic exchange equipment for supply during 1983-84. Barring any unforeseen slippages, it is hoped that automatic exchange may be commissioned during 1985-86.

Economy in Delhi Milk Scheme

2685. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NALDU:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures which have been taken to effect economies in expenditure in the Delhi Milk Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The following measures are under implementation for effecting economies in expenditure in the Delhi Milk Scheme:

(1) A programme of extensive renovation of the plant and equipment of the Central Dairy with a view to ensuring full utilisation of the capacity, improving efficiency and reducing bottle breakage and loss of fat and solid non fat.

(2) Procurement of raw-milk, through the State Agencies/Co-operatives of the adjoining States in order to get assured quantity of raw-milk on regular basis without incurring overhead expenditure on the maintenance of collection and chilling centres.

(3) Streamlining of stores procedure within the framework of financial rules and delegation of powers to Branch Officers to avoid delay in procurement of articles of stores.

(4) Revision of shift timings and change of the maintenance shift from night to day, resulting in better main-

tenance/repairs of plants and equipment.

(5) Purchase of genuine spares directly from the original manufacturers or their authorised distributors/dealers.

(6) Deploment of duty officer in the Dairy on sundays and holidays and during night shifts on all working days in order to provide proper supervision during non-office hour operations.

(7) Introduction of New Management Accounting and Reporting System based on Monthly Profit and loss statements.

Godowns for Small and Middle Class Farmers

2686. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any scheme for the construction of godowns for storing foodgrains for the benefit of small and middle class farmers, and

(b) if so, the number of godowns constructed during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme called the Scheme for the Establishment of National Grid of rural godowns to meet the storage requirements of agricultural producers, particularly the small and marginal farmers, was formulated and sanctioned in 1979-80. Under the scheme, a part of the cost of construction is given as Central assistance.

(b) During the year 1979-80, Central assistance for the construction of 25 godowns in Andhra Pradesh and 111 godowns in Uttar Pradesh with a total storage capacity of 10,000 tonnes and 37,000 tonnes, respectively, was sanc-