

(a) whether development work of big lake and park between Tihar village and Hari Nagar in West Delhi has been undertaken by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which development work of this lake has been completed and when it will actually be opened for tourists; and

(d) the reasons for not converting this big dry pit into a real lake and the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Shaping, digging, levelling and dressing is complete. A tube well has been provided and the pipe line has also been laid. Horticulture work has been partially completed. Large number of persons already visit this area. The lake area will be available as soon as the lac has sufficient water.

(d) The whole of the dry pit has been utilised for the lake and is dry because of failure of rains and lack of arrangement for water.

[English]

Evil of fake seeds

5648. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of high yielding variety seeds and the farmers have to pay a premium for procurement of such seeds;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the production of these seeds with a view to achieve higher production targets, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to protect the farmers from the evil of fake seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Production and distribution of quality seeds including those of high-yielding varieties is primarily the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Governments. However, National Seeds Corporation (NSC), State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) and private seed producers supplement their efforts. The State/Union Territory Governments formulate detailed programme variety-wise, for seed production/requirements from season to season. Government of India organises zonal seed conferences before the commencement of the Kharif and Rabi seasons in which seed requirements of the State/Union Territory Governments are finalised and arrangements made for their supply. Through this arrangement the seed requirements of the farmers are met by and large. However, there could be occasions when there might be shortage of a particular variety of seed in specific areas of the country. The shortage of any such particular variety of seed could be either due to outbreak of disease or natural calamities or even non-availability of the parent material of that particular variety. The quality seeds are made available to the farmers by NSC, SFCI, State Seed Corporations (SSCs) and State Agriculture Departments at the prices fixed by the respective Boards of Directors/State Governments concerned.

In order to develop necessary infrastructural facilities for the production and timely availability of quality seeds to the farmers throughout the country, the Government of India implemented Seed Projects with the help of World Bank known as National Seed Project-I (NSP-I) and National Seed Project-II (NSP-II). During this period, (from 1976-1985) nine State Seed Corporation have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, under NSP-I and Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under NSP-II.

In order to further strengthen the facilities, Government of India propose to launch Phase-III of the National Seed Project from 1987-88 covering the States of Assam, Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and

North-Eastern States besides augmenting facilities in the existing project States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

As a result of the various measures taken by the Government from time to time, the distribution of certified/quality seeds has been constantly increasing as is evident from the following table :

Year	Quantity in lakh qtls.
1984-85	48.46
1985-86	55.81 (Likely achievement)
1986-87	55.83 (Anticipated achievement)

However, there has been shortage of quality seeds of some varieties of oilseeds and pulses. All possible efforts are being made to increase the availability of these seeds.

The targets for distribution of certified/quality seeds including those of high yielding varieties has been fixed at 73 lakh quintals for 1987-88 which is considered to be adequate to meet the requirements of certified/quality seeds of farmers for higher production.

(c) In ensure the quality of seeds sold to the farmers, the State/Union Territory Governments are empowered to take various steps as envisaged under the Seed Act 1966, such as setting up of the Seed Testing Laboratories, appointment of Seed Inspectors and Seed Analysts and setting up of the Seed Certification Agencies to certify the Seeds. The power to enforce the Seeds Act is vested with the State/Union Territory Governments and prosecution is launched whenever any violation of the provisions of the Seed Act and Rules is observed.

Milk production

5649. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of milk procured during the last three years, year wise;

(b) the annual production and import of milk powder during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the per capita consumption of milk during the above period, year-wise; and

(d) the role played by the Indian Dairy Corporation and the National Dairy Development Board in increasing the procurement and production with specific reference to Operation Flood Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The quantity of milk procured during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 from the milk sheds covered under Operation Flood is given below :

Year	Average Lakh Kg. per day
1983-84	52.10
1984-85	57.80
1985-86 (Provisional)	78.85

(b) Table below indicates the estimated quantities of milk powder including infant milk food produced in the Operation Flood Milk sheds and the quantities of milk powder received as gift during the years 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86.

Year	Quantity of Milk powder produced in 000' M.T.	Quantity of milk powder imported in M.T.
1983-84	58.03	7694.70
1984-85	70.87	68,803.278
1985-86	90.00	9515.975

(c) The per capita estimated availability of milk on All India Basis during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given