

Slum Clearance and Slum Improvement

115. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of Government with regard to Slum Clearance and Slum Improvement;

(b) the magnitude of the problem; and

(c) details of time bound plans, if any, for arresting the growth and proliferation of slums?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme was introduced in May, 1956 and the Scheme was transferred to the State sector with effect from 1st April, 1969. The basic principles on which the Scheme is based are:—

(i) there should be the minimum dislocation of slum dwellers and efforts should be made to rehouse them as far as possible at the existing sites of the slum and/or sites nearby, in order to ensure that they are not uprooted from their fields of employment.

(ii) in order to keep dean rents within the paying capacity of slum dwellers, the emphasis should be laid more on provision of the minimum standards of environmental hygiene and essential services rather than on construction of any elaborate structures.

(b) No precise estimate of the slum population in the country is available. However, a Working Group of the Planning Commission appointed in 1972 had, on an assessment of slum growth in certain cities with a population of 5 lakhs and above, estimated that about 20 to 25 per cent of the

population in cities may be living in slums.

(c) As the Scheme is in the State sector, the responsibility for formulating and implementing projects under the scheme is that of the State Governments.

Intensive use of fertiliser

116. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether quantifiable yardsticks have been evolved for proper use of fertilisers, both organic and inorganic for achievement of optimum growth of foodgrains production;

(b) if so, the extent to which the techniques have been propagated for application on a large scale; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate and implement a national integration policy for intensive use of fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, so as to conserve scarce resources and deploy them effectively?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) Yes, Sir, quantifiable yardsticks in the form of guidelines have been evolved for the proper use of fertilisers for the achievement of optimum growth of foodgrain production.

(b) Guidelines in this regard have been issued to the State Governments from time to time for adoption.

(c) Government of India has already formulated a National Policy for the intensive use of fertilisers and organic manures. An intensive fertiliser promotion campaign has been launched in selected districts in the country with high potential but low fertiliser consumption. To conserve and promote the use of organic manures, a sizeable

programme has been launched which involves setting up of mechanical compost plants, gohar gas plants, and intensification of green manuring.

Considerations in fixing price of wheat

117. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the considerations in fixing the price of wheat this year at Rs. 110 per quintal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): The price of wheat during 1977-78 has been fixed at Rs. 110/- per quintal for fair average quality as a price support measure on the basis of the recommendation made by the Agricultural Prices Commission and after-consultation with the Chief Ministers of States. This price of Rs. 110/- per quintal has been fixed taking into consideration *inter-alia* the available data on cost of production, the changes effected in prices of inputs, the production prospects the likely trend in prices and the overall economic situation in the country. Zonal restrictions on movement of wheat have also been removed and this is expected to enable the producer to get even a higher price for his produce.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा अनुसंधान

118. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने ब्रह्माण्ड किरणों (गामा ज) के द्वारा जो रासायनिक किये हैं, उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इन उपलब्धियों को किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए गए हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने निम्नलिखित अनुसंधान कार्य के लिये गामा विकिरण का उपयोग किया है :—

- (1) उन फसल पीधों की किस्मों में मात्रात्मक दोषों को सुधारना जो इन दोषों के अलावा अच्छे हों। इस 'एप्रोच' का उपयोग चावल, गेहूँ, बाजरा, जौ तथा कपास पर किया गया है।
- (2) फसलोत्तर रोगों का नियंत्रण गामा विकिरण तथा गर्म पानी के संयुक्त उपचार द्वारा टमाटर के फलों में फफंदी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन किये गये।
- (3) भंडारों में रखे हुए अनाजों के लिए कीट व्याधियों का नियंत्रण।
- (4) 'सैल्युलर' स्तर पर आकृतिक तथा जैव-रसायनिक म्यूटेंटों का उत्पादन, तथा
- (5) भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान, इज्जत नगर तथा इसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, राबलपुरा, श्रीनगर, जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य, दोनों स्थानों पर विकिरण क्षीणित 'लंग-वर्म वैक्सोन' का उत्पादन।

(ख) फसल किस्मों के आर्थिक रूप से लाभदायक फसल चक्रों का, उनकी व्यावहारिक उपयोगिता की दृष्टि से, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान फार्मों पर बारीकी के साथ परीक्षण किया जाता है और परिणामों का सत्यापन अखिल भारतीय समन्वित फसल सुधार प्रायोजना के अधीन विस्तृत जांचों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। राज्यों के कृषि विभागों द्वारा भी इसकी जांच की जाती है। इन